



RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXII

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1933

NO. 12



Wide World



Carlock

Bankers' Row - Wall Street

The President's House

the Coming Struggle



Christmas Bells

The bells of the 1933 Christmas season will ring as merrily as ever, and who would enjoy Christmas without the sound of bells? They add much to the holiday spirit.

When we stop to think of them, we must think of the real significance of Christmas as something beyond the hustle and bustle of gift-buying; and the commercialism which has sometimes burdened the exchange of gifts and robbed the day of some of its beauty.

Let us in 1933 get back to the elementary significance of the day, and to the spirit of friendliness and good-will which it symbolizes.

Let us remember the old simple days, the joy of a stocking filled with an orange, an apple, a home-made toy, a paper doll, a popcorn ball, with a bright penny or two carefully wrapped in endless covers.

These, if combined with the old-fashioned spirit of good-will, will brighten many a 1933 chimney-corner and rout Old Man Depression for a while from the place he has been preempting.

Even in those homes where the weekly pay-roll comes regularly, more care will be taken than in some years to make the giving of gifts expressive of the spirit of Christmas, and to make that spirit lasting.

Protection for oneself and one's family by means of life insurance will be the choice of many a working man this Christmas; and surely protection is one of the elementary expressions of Christmas good-will.

Union Cooperative will gladly assist you in making a "Merry Christmas" for your loved ones by means of life insurance.

Union Cooperative Insurance Association

1200 Fifteenth St. N. W.

Washington, D. C.



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
**INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, *Editor*, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, D. W. TRACY,
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington,
D. C.

International Secretary, G. M. BUG-
NIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN,
647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon,
N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENTS

First District E. INGLES
R. R. 3, London, Ont., Can.

Second District CHAS. KEAVENEY
Box 248, Lynn, Mass.

Third District EDW. F. KLOTZ
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fourth District ARTHUR BENNETT
Box 241, Youngstown, Ohio

Fifth District G. X. BARKER
7230 N. 4th Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Sixth District M. J. BOYLE
3530 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Seventh District W. L. INGRAM
3641 Laughton St., Fort Worth, Texas

Eighth District H. W. BELL
1517 2nd Ave. S., Great Falls, Mont.

Ninth District H. P. BRIGAERTS
Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Railroads C. J. MCGLOGAN
Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

**INTERNATIONAL
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

CHAS. M. PAULSEN, *Chairman*
4919 N. Cuyler Ave., Chicago, Ill.

First District G. W. WHITFORD
1517 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.

Second District F. L. KELLEY
95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.

Third District M. P. GORDAN
607 Bigelow Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fourth District EDWARD NOTHNAGLE
1717 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fifth District JAMES F. CASEY
5051 Maffitt Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District G. C. GADBOIS
1532 No. Boston St., Tulsa, Okla.

Seventh District C. F. OLIVER
1045 King St., Denver, Colo.

Eighth District J. L. MCBRIDE
165 James St., Labor Temple,
Winnipeg, Can.

**TELEPHONE OPERATORS'
DEPARTMENT**

President JULIA O'CONNOR
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Secretary MARY BRADY
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Contents

	Page
Business Anarchy vs. Ordered Government Control	483
Cartoon	485
Electrical World Bows Contractor Out	486
N. E. C. A.'s Grave Order of Procedure	487
Labor Moves to Guard NRA Labor Laws	488
A. F. of L. Has Vigorous Congress Program	489
Witch-Doctors and Frauds to Be Curbed	490
Collective Bargaining Guarded by U. S. Ruling	492
His Honor, the Mayor's Labor Record	493
The Machine Viewed Internationally	494
Transition from Machine to Power Age	495
British Unionist Looks at America	496
Thar's Gold in Them Thar Hills	497
Experts Take Industrial Relations Apart	498
Silver Caterpillar of Magnificent Speed	499
Editorial	500
Woman's Work	502
Bulletin of the I. B. E. W. Radio Division	504
Correspondence	505
James S. Meade	506
Notices	518
In Memoriam	522
Local Union Official Receipts	527

Magazine Chat

"The Journal, as you know, generally finds its way into the workshop and is perused by non-union as well as union men," says a Canadian correspondent.

This of course is good news in regard to the extension of our influence. Our constant aim has been to make the Journal practical for men who actually work and not for mere students.

Another correspondent in a distant part of the continent writes, "I want to commend the article, 'America Needs New Vision—Dreams,' by the Philosopher in the November Journal. I wish to urge that one inspirational, philosophical, or cultural article appear in each issue. They are as, if not more important than the seemingly practical expounding of economic theory and fact which must occupy most of your space."

This is a true and incisive observation, we believe. We need farther aims, and surely one of the faults of America is its opportunism, its living from day-to-day, and its failure to see the broader objectives of humanity as a basis for our economic system.

On page 494 of this issue, we are running a drawing which came from the cover of a pamphlet published by the U. S. Department of Labor—"Labor Through the Century 1833-1933." This is one of the finest pieces of publicity ever issued by a government department. It is modern, lucid, and beautiful.

There is something universal about a child. This is seen by the appeal that a baby in the movies makes to all sorts and manner of men and women in the far places to which American films pierce. The beautiful child appearing in our frontispiece this month is St. Jean Baptiste, enfant, a piece of sculpture by Dampit. We are using it as a symbol of the Christmas Child universal.

Probably no single piece of writing ever appearing in this Journal brought as immediate a response from all parts of the country as "An Unscent Letter to the President of the United States." Seldom do editors receive as swift and immediate reaction to anything published as this received.



Christmas is the birthday of a Child.
It glorifies the spirit of a Child.
Remember, then, you grown men and women
So sobered and so tired by life
The lilting spirit of the Christmas Child—
His clear-eyed grasp of realities,
His instinctive loving kindness,
His faith, and loyalty.

Remember these things more priceless than priceless stones
When candles burning bring the thought of tears,
And be a little glad.

JOHN GRAY MULLIN.



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



Vol. XXXII

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1933

No. 12

Business Anarchy vs. Ordered Gov't Control

THE klans are gathering. Long knives are being sharpened. Invisible brigades are maneuvering, for favored positions behind lines. Battle trenches are being dug deep for the biggest conflict that has shaken the republic since the early days of its foundation. No one can be in Washington today nor read the newspapers, even casually, without a sense of the stupendous conflict which is about to be enacted. It suggests historic moments of the republic. Hamilton's and Jefferson's momentous quarrel, and Andrew Jackson's vigorous fight with business interests, pale beside the struggle which is destined to reach its first climax when Congress assembles early next year.

Labor is to play a crucial role in this new drama. It is reported in banking circles in Washington on good authority that

business interests of the United States expect to break NRA through the instrumentality of the American Federation of Labor.

The situation is new and old. It is new in that never for generations has a President of the United States been so clearly on the side of the people. It is old in that it is the same old crowd of anti-union business interests with their sophistry and powerful manipulation of propaganda bent on discrediting the present administration, controlled economy, managed currency, and the new order in the United States of America. Such perennial Tories as McCormick of the Chicago Tribune; Hearst of the Hearst newspaper chain; Jim Emery of the National Manufacturers' Association; Swope of General Electric; Morgan, of the international bankers, are all lined up together in a solid phalanx pretending to guard traditional liberties, the constitution and the rugged individualism of traditional America.

President Sees Issue

President Roosevelt is clearly aware, it appears, of the impending struggle. In his now famous Savannah speech (November 18, 1933) he said:

"It has been remarked of late by certain modern Tories that those who are today in charge of your national government are guilty of great experimentation, and they are right. The same suggestion was used when Englishmen, protesting in vain against intolerable conditions at home, founded new col-

Clear-cut issues; clearly marked battle lines; clearly defined foes draw up for greatest conflict since early days of republic.

onies in the American wilderness as an experiment, and when the Washingtons and Adamsses and Bullocks conducted another great experiment in 1776."

The intellectual stature of President Roosevelt never showed itself in higher relief than in his Savannah speech. He quoted John Stuart Mill whom he called that "father of economists":

"History shows that great economic and social forces flow like a tide over communities only half conscious of that which is befalling them. Wise statesmen foresee what time is thus bringing and try to shape institutions and mold men's thoughts and purposes in accordance with the change that is silently coming on.

"The unwise are those who bring nothing constructive to the process, and who greatly imperil the future of mankind by leaving great questions to be fought out between ignorant change on one hand and ignorant opposition to change on the other."

And so the battle is clearly defined by the President of the United States himself as a battle between ignorant change and ignorant opposition to change on one hand and those who would try to do something constructive in the midst of the greatest economic crisis in the history of the republic.

The first gun in open warfare as between the President and the business interests was touched off when Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, passed from the NRA picture with an explosive utterance. He wanted to substitute for NRA the so-called Swope Plan for industry. In other words, he wished to substitute for ordered governmental control, responsive to voters, rigid undemocratic business fascism. It may be said now with assurance that the Swope proposal cleared the air, made very little real impression on public opinion, and tended to belittle the egoism of the business class. The Swope proposal was brushed aside by the President of the United States as of little significance.

U. S. Chamber Opposes

The next barrage was laid down by H. I. Harriman of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce who suggested modestly that the United States needed a modified NRA, one that rested upon the noble voluntary co-operation of the business interests and voluntary self-discipline of business groups. All the time between these attacks, Publisher McCormick and Publisher Hearst had laid down guerrilla drumfire against the NRA, followed by the more or less co-operative efforts of all the big newspapers.

Then came the retirement of the Secretary of the Treasury and O. M. W. Sprague, adviser on monetary matters, with the appointment by the President of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., as acting Secretary of the Treasury. In short, the business interests and the business intellectuals are deserting the government proper to lay down a bombardment against the administration.

It is well-known that banking interests have been impatient with the whole program since its inception in June, 1933. The banks and business interests were willing to be saved by the President during the dark hours of March when the bank moratorium was inevitable and business was at a standstill. They were willing to put into any port in the storm. But now, since the unpartisan leadership of the President has guided the slowly rising business current towards recovery and since business has sucked from NRA all the good that it thinks it may be able to get, namely monopolization and nullification of the anti-trust laws, it wishes to bring back the era of business control that produced the 1929 debacle.

II.

This analysis may sound to some like partisanship, but the situation in Washington and the United States has got far and away beyond old party lines. It means a new rapid re-alignment around economic questions. This must be clearly seen inasmuch as it bears upon labor's future policies and actions. The fact that Editor Hearst, Tory Democrat, and Editor McCormick, Tory Republican, are now engaged in laying down a barrage of evil propaganda indicates this rigid re-alignment of Tories against the new dealists.

Fundamentally, there are two points of attack against the Roosevelt policies.

These are his proposal to create a managed currency generally spoken of as his gold policy, and the other is the NRA.

It should be remembered that gold has been the means by which private bankers have manipulated credit not only for the United States but for the world. Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma, is responsible for the statement that the greatest period of inflation that was ever known in the United States existed in that period of false prosperity preceding the crash of 1929. With only \$5,000,000,000 in circulation, credit values were lifted to \$60,000,000,000. Of course, this kind of inflation favored the private bankers and no one heard anything about inflation at that time. The bankers looked upon their work and declared it good, and the paid financial reporters in the employ of banks and newspapers whooped it up for this kind of inflation. It was this kind of inflation that defrauded the American people out of a decent standard of living and brought the worst depression of the country ever recorded.

Who Should Control?

President Roosevelt seems intent upon ending this kind of private control of currency of the country. Of course, reason and law are on his side. The Constitution of the United States places the issuance and control of currency in the hands of Congress. It is a ludicrous spectacle to see this primary function of government turned over to private interests, and that it was turned over was a patent fact. Even the Federal Reserve System, created to give government a stake in banking and to give ballast to the banking system, drifted entirely into the hands of private bankers and was wholly ineffective as a safeguard against depression. Mr. Roosevelt's new gold policy appears to be driving toward a commodity dollar, a dollar backed by a standard composed of synthetic and composite basic items in production. Prices rather than the standard are to be stabilized. Under the old system, the standard was stabilized and prices fluctuated to the advantage of speculators and investment bankers. Of course, the new policy does not find favor in Wall Street. It leaves Wall Street out on a limb, but it should find favor with farmers and wage earners.

The attack on NRA is signified by the Swope proposal heretofore mentioned and by attacks on it by Harriman of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Business interests would like to see it pass from the picture and the government of industry, so-called, be placed in the hands of business interests. Of course this is only a blind. Everyone knows the inability of business to govern itself. With NRA out of the way, there would be given a signal for a free-for-all cut-throat jamboree, a knock down fight for the consumers' dollar which could not end anywhere except with big business swallow-

ing up little business, wage-cuts, and, in the end, with another crash such as we had in 1929, though much worse.

Business interests are already pretty much in control of NRA. This is becoming more clear each day. Report as of November 23 that Administrator Hugh S. Johnson had double-crossed the U. S. Department of Labor and the National Labor Advisory Board on naming labor representatives among the government representatives on the coal code authority, is a case in point. Administrator Johnson has also bent to the lashings of Harriman of the Chamber of Commerce and made concessions to him. From time to time there has been reported in this JOURNAL labor's impatience with the conduct of NRA. Business interests have been in the saddle and labor has had very little consideration as an entity in the productive and distributing forces of the country.

III

This is the way the battle lines are drawn late in November, and we may look to see them drawn more clearly before Congress meets early in January. There is little doubt that labor is going to play an important, and perhaps a key part, in this battle of the century. The struggle will be no baby's game. When a former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce throws back his head and declares that no man is big enough in the world to strait-jacket American business, we may expect to interpret this as open defiance of government control and a declaration of war which cannot end without heavy casualties.

Favorable Forces Present

It is wise therefore for us to take a little census of some of the favorable forces in the situation, that are favorable to wage-earners, to farmers, and to the people of the United States.

BEGUILING SIRENS

Beguilng sirens soon will begin to sing in the ears of labor.

Paid propagandists will soon be carrying soft and alluring messages to unionists, the purport of which will be destroy NRA—go back to the old days of free competition.

It is to be hoped that labor will remember March 4—the dreary depression winters of 1932, 1931, 1930—the debacle of 1929, and the part these same business interests, these same bankers, played in the mismanagement of industry.

Let labor see clearly now. Let labor think straight, and not waver.

Control is necessary—inevitable. If it is not government control, it will be banker control, if it is banker control it will be anti-union control. Control there will be, simply because the old days of automatic control are dead forever.

Let labor think, act, and protect its own interests.

First, there is the President of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt appears to have surprised everybody including his closest friends. No one thought he had the iron stuff of the innovator statesman that he appears to have. Every day he towers higher as a pioneer of the new day, and as a statesman of the new type. His imperturbable disposition, his sunny optimism, his ability to go beyond newspapers and the controlled channels of propaganda of the business interests to the people themselves, make him a chief executive hard to handle.

Second, there is Congress. The business interests are counting on control, but the business interests are likely to encounter a Congress far more radical than any that has sat for years. Congressmen have been back home and seen the awful havoc wrought by the depression. They have been in contact with their constituents. They have felt the impact of mass thinking, mass thinking that has passed beyond the thinking of the elder statesmen. The people of the United States, as well as the masses of the world, seem to have reached a new vision of what a decent standard of living for the common man is. This, they believe, can be supplied with ease by the productive forces of the nation, and they are not going to be gainsaid by propagandists and profiteers.

3. There is a growing body of opinion that lies beyond mere mass thinking but which is in contact constantly with the mass and is helping to shape it and guide it toward a new world. Here for instance is the Social Questions Bulletin organ of the Methodist Federation for Social Service. This bulletin publishes the discussion on "The Church and NRA". It asks some disturbing questions. "The root question," the bulletin says, "is whether continuous progress toward the full social idea of Christianity can be made within the framework of a decaying capitalist economy."

It suggests an analysis of the operation of the NRA and AAA, and points out that the "law of profit, without which the capitalist economy cannot function, makes impossible their social ideals and even destroys the present limited conjunction of economic and ethical forces they are now rejoicing over." This is thinking that goes beyond even the New Deal. In accord with this is a remarkable pamphlet published by the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. It is entitled "Toward Social Justice." A discussion and application of Pius XI's "Reconstructing the Social Order," written by Rev. R. A. McGowan, assistant director of that department. We quote from this pamphlet:

"In this law (i.e., NRA), a step has been taken toward the partial realization of one main purpose of economic life through two means

(Continued on page 525)

LITTLE SWOPEY WANTS FRANK'S JOB

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harris S. Goodwin



SWOPE (as Hitler peeps over the rim)—Frank, you're not big enough for the job. Let me take the wheel.

Electrical World Bows Contractor Out

IN these days of codes, swift changes, depressed construction business, heart searchings and troubled predictions, it is good to get light thrown on any sector of the building business. The November 18th edition of the *Electrical World* carries as its leading editorial a discussion of the function and destiny of the electrical contractor. The *Electrical World* is usually regarded in trade circles as spokesman for utility and electrical manufacturing interests. It is published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Company of which Malcolm Muir, Divisional Administrator for construction codes, is president. The *Electrical*

Malcolm Muir's McGraw-Hill publication predicts the extinction of the electrical contractor. Looks upon the contractor as a mere merchant and not as a member of the building industry.

World believes that the electrical contractor may be coming to the "end of his part on the electrical stage." There is implication here also that he is to be

superseded by another type of builder, namely the merchandising type. The *Electrical World* speaks of the electrical contractor moving over and being substituted by "another cast of players." It does not say just who these are but it is notable that the issue had arisen before at the hearings on the electrical contracting code that utilities and electrical manufacturing interests were seeking a hold upon the electrical contracting industry that they might do wiring, installing, maintenance and repair work of the type that usually is given to the electrical contractor.

The editorial in question follows:

What of the Contractor?

In the beginning of the electrical industry there were no electrical contractors. Then, as the industry grew to larger estate, the contractor came upon the scene because he had a necessary part to play in the unfolding drama. Is the contractor coming now to the end of his part on the electrical stage? Is he to move over to another cast of players, the construction industry, and his voice be heard no more among his brethren?

Except in one respect the answer to this question is unimportant. Actually the electrical contractor does belong in the construction industry, as much as does the carpenter, mason, plasterer, plumber or any other building contractor. So far as the performance of his work is concerned the electrical contractor has been becoming more and more identified with this group; he has assumed its manners of thinking. And of late he has been dismayed; frequently he has been troublesome, as the result of his attempt to think and act as a building tradesman among an industrial group that is painfully learning to think and act as salesmen and merchandisers.

It is no reflection on the building trades to say that its members wait for business to come to them. It is in the nature of things for this to do so. Oh, yes, there are plenty of wideawake business men in the building trades, just as good business men as in any other line, but the jobs they go after are the jobs that some one else offers for them to bid on. They are tradesmen, not salesmen.

The electrical industry is slowly changing its character, too slowly for its best good, but doing so nevertheless, from that of single concern with physical construction into that of promotion and selling. While other groups in the industry have been revising their attitudes and their viewpoints in conformity with the new dispensation, the contractor, possibly because he always has been more

definitely a building tradesman and also because as a group he has never been adequately organized, sticks to the old gods and refuses, except in some conspicuously outstanding individual instances, to worship at the shrine of the new.

In *Electrical World* for October 21, 1933, was published an abstract of the address of L. E. Mayer, president National Electrical Contractors Association, to the recent convention of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors. In this address Mr. Mayer presented adequately and clearly the viewpoint of the electrical contractor *as a tradesman*. But of the contractor as a business man, laying plans to develop and sell a market, Mr. Mayer said nothing at all. The contractors set their faces against any tampering with the National Electrical Safety Code; they want it more specific, more concrete, more definite, more detailed. They favor reinspection as a means to force improvement of existing wiring installations. They approve contractor licensing. They encourage, in the abstract, new developments in wiring methods and materials, but they reserve the right to pass their own judgment on any particular method or material. Let us grant that these are all good things just for the sake of avoiding argument on them in the present discussion. The point to be made from their citation is that they disclose the contractor alert and vigilant to protect and consolidate his trade; they do not show the contractor as alive and enterprising to promote and enlarge his business.

Mr. Mayer's address was extemporaneously discussed by George Welman, electrical engineer Louisiana Rating and Fire Prevention Bureau. *Electrical World* asked Mr. Welman to put the substance of his remarks into an article for publication and it appears in this issue. Mr. Welman sees the contractor disappearing from the electrical industry if he does not make use of his opportunities as a member of it to promote its commercial development.

N. E. C. A.'s Grave Order of Procedure

PRIOR to June, 1933, when the National Recovery Act became a law, the National Electrical Contractors Association made no extreme claims either for its prestige or influence in the electrical construction field. It took a rather passive attitude toward the whole question of the contractors organization and it certainly manifested outwardly no hostility to the Electrical Guild of North America which, during its existence, represented union labor employers in the electrical construction industry. By the passage of the National Recovery Act the National Electrical Contractors Association was galvanized into action and a precipitant attempt was made to drive many employers into membership in this organization so that this association could claim to be truly representative under the law of the employers' branch of the construction industry. Of course it is questionable under any reasoned consideration of the problem as to whether overnight membership should be accepted at all by the NRA as evidence of the representative character of any organization that goes before it.

But passing this question by for the moment let us examine the claimed membership of the National Electrical Contractors Association. The claimed membership as of November is 2,285 members. These are distributed as follows:

Eastern Seaboard States	971 members
Great Lakes States.....	435 "
Southern States.....	276 "
Western States.....	255 "
Pacific Coast States.....	348 "

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers made an analysis of the membership list as of February, 1933, as follows:

Total list.....	1,883
Foreign	56
Associate members.....	41
	97
	1,786
Not classified.....	149
Dealers, stores, do no construction work.....	281
	430
	1,356
Contractor dealers, stores only	165
	1,191
Contractor dealers, stores with lighting fixtures, motors and house wiring specialists	419
	772
Contractors doing motor, industrial house wiring, and light fixtures	434
Listed as contractors only	338

This means that on the basis of the

Contractors' organization has reached the parting of the ways. Is it going to represent contractors, or "play the game" for alien interests?

unaccounted-for 452 members in this analysis that 81 should be classified as contractors only. In other words 419



Buildings Like These Illuminated From Basement to Sky-Scraping Tower, Housing Intricate Power Systems, Are Only Part of the Work of Electrical Contractors Employing Electrical Workers.

members of 2,285 claimed members are electrical contractors in the real sense.

Personnel of Executive Committee

The executive committee of the National Electrical Contractors Association

is divided as follows: Two members representing union contractors, engaged in the business of wiring and installation; one anti-union employer representing the business of erecting utility power lines; one representing an anti-union contracting firm; one anti-union member in the business of motor repair; one paid business executive. It is obvious that here are conflicting interests joined together under the loosely-used term contracting which can never be reconciled so that a unity of policy and service to the industry can be achieved.

The objective of this small group of men since the enactment of the National Recovery Act has been to create the impression of being the truly representative organization of employers and to seize a position that will enable it to dominate the industry. Policies of a broad gauge character have not entered the purview of this group. This group drew a code that was so loosely drawn that it was unacceptable to the NRA experts. This group studiously and deliberately ignored consultation with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, although the National Recovery Administration explicitly and concretely set up as one of its objectives the goal of co-operative relations between workers and management in every industry. This goal was further stressed by the administrator of the National Recovery Act by certain expressed announcements to the effect that every code filed with the control division of the National Recovery Administration was expected to be the result of prior conferences between employers and employees. This studied and deliberate slight to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was all the more noteworthy in an industry where most cordial co-operative relations had prevailed for years—co-operative relations that had attracted nation-wide and even world-wide attention.

This state of studied indifference to the dominant union in the industry continued until the union filed a rival code with the National Recovery Administration. Then overtures were made to the union by the executive committee of the National Electrical Contractors Association and a conference was held upon the code of fair competition submitted by that group. Three marked differences of policy arose upon this code and could not be reconciled, and yet despite this fact the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers withdrew its code and only filed objections to the code of the National Electrical Contractors Association.

(Continued on page 518)

Labor Moves to Guard NRA Labor Laws

THERE is descending on Washington the most powerful anti-union lobby ever assembled. Its presence has but one purpose: the modification of famous Section 7 of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Section 7 guarantees trade union organization rights to American trade unionists. This Section 7 represents no great advance upon past laws of the United States with reference to organization rights. The difference is that under NRA this right is given force and keeps laws from becoming deadletters upon the statute books. This is why anti-union employers regard with extreme bitterness the labor sections of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The new lobby is known as the National Industrial Council of the National Association of Manufacturers.

In the dark days of, March, 1933, when it looked as if the United States was drifting to real disaster between the passing of the Hoover administration and the advent of the Roosevelt administration business men were inclined to make concessions out of fear. A number of bills looking toward relief were before the old Congress. President Roosevelt had made his famous money-changers inaugural speech. It was then that President Roosevelt called in Senator Wagner who had headed up the legislation for public works, Hugh Johnson, a lobbyist for banking interests on taxes and money matters, and Donald Richberg, attorney for the railroad brotherhoods. These three men are believed to be responsible for the form that the National Industrial Recovery Act took. There were frequent conferences with business, banking and labor groups. Section 7 of the National Industrial Recovery Act was written during the heat of these conferences. In its original form the famous clause barring coercion by business corporations in behalf of company unions was changed in Congress itself after the bill had been submitted on the initiative of the American Federation of Labor. This was believed to have clarified the whole issue as between trade unions and company unions and won the support of the American Federation of Labor to NIRA. Everyone knows that the bill never would have been passed without labor's support and sanction.

Already Serve Modification

Labor has felt that the full force of Section 7 has been lessened by interpretation made by the National Recovery Administration. Labor has pointed out that NIRA gives real force to the disciplining of business chisellers, driving them into line and forcing them to abandon anti-social tactics.

On the other hand a certain freedom is allowed the American worker who refuses to join the union and thereby tears down labor standards just as the

Expect powerful business interests to seek modification of Section 7 of NIRA in January. "They shall not pass" is slogan.

business chiseller tears down trade association principles. Labor has also pointed out that the phrase collective bargaining historically and otherwise refers only to trade unions, and yet this phrase has been twisted by interpretation to include company unions of a vicious sort.

It is a well-known fact that in the formulation of codes at Washington since June, Section 7 has produced more conflict and more delays than any other issue. It is known that the business interests regard it with horror and repugnance. It is known they expect to go to Congress and have this section modified if they can.

Twenty-six leading national trade organizations make up the National Industrial Council of the National Association of Manufacturers. The National Association of Manufacturers has been carrying on a subtle propaganda against NRA, largely because it feels that organized labor has made gains under it. The old open-shop and anti-union policies of the National Association of Manufacturers are threatened and this association proposes to correct this short-coming if it can. A resolution was passed by the National Association of Manufacturers at

a recent meeting which indicates the drift. This resolution says:

"Whereas recent ruling and instructions relating to the administration of codes and agreements under the National Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act provide for districting the country for governmental administrative purposes, thus involving threatened eliminations of industrial self-government; and

"Whereas sound employment relations must be established and maintained by mutual agreement between employer and employee in the light of local plant and community conditions; and

"Whereas the policies of the National Labor Board tend to prevent the prompt and peaceful local settlement of industrial disputes and to prevent the development of sound systems of employment relations, thus increasing the number of such disputes; and

"Whereas in the light of the foregoing there is demonstrated necessity for greater co-operation between the manufacturers' trade associations of the United States, in order to secure more unified action by industry in the interests of the whole people, in support of basically sound governmental policies and in constructive co-operation with the administration in the interpretation of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and other emergency legislation; now, therefore be it

"Resolved, That there is hereby established an advisory committee of the National Industrial Council of the National Association of Manufacturers, composed of the presidents and managing executives of national trade associations of manufacturers; this committee shall consider and take appropriate action upon matters outlined in this resolution and any other national industrial problems which may from time to time arise, future meetings to be held upon the call of the chairman, who shall be the president of the National Association of Manufacturers."

Labor is girding itself for a fight in Congress to protect the National Industrial Recovery Act, and in particular Section 7. Labor believes that business interests are misreading the sentiment of the United States and of Congress. Labor believes that Congress will put more strength in NRA rather than mitigate its force.

In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the Brotherhood's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.



JAMES EMERY
General Counsel, National Manufacturers' Association, for years union labor's arch-enemy, still "fooling" it.

A. F. of L. Has Vigorous Congress Program

THE American Federation of Labor will go to Congress in January with the strongest legislative program it has ever had. It continues its fight for social unemployment insurance and old age pensions. It looks to strengthen child labor laws in every state and throughout the nation. It stresses national economic planning by demanding the establishment of a federal technological and statistical division, and it is backing the President of the United States in his effort to control unlicensed business by standing for a federal license law for corporations. The agenda of the legislative section of the A. F. of L. is as follows:

Unemployment Insurance (Resolution No. 14).

Federal License Law (Resolution No. 18, referred to the executive council).

Establish Federal Technological and Statistical Division (Resolution No. 19).

Investigation into activities of Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers Association of Stockton, Calif. (Resolution No. 41).

Voting franchise for the District of Columbia (Resolution No. 50).

Investigation of Accounts of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (Resolution No. 51).

Treaty on Claimed Safety of Life of Passengers and Seamen—against ratification of treaty by Senate (Resolution No. 53).

Investigation of activities of strikebreaking agencies and enact such legislation as may be required to prevent these practices (Resolution No. 72).

Force next session of Congress to enact compulsory old age pensions as Federal or state laws (Resolution No. 13).

Bank deposits insurance legislation (Resolution No. 15).

Extension of Legislation to Insular Possessions (Resolution No. 24).

Allocation of Transfer of Naval Field Employees (Resolution No. 29).

Safety at Sea and Sea Power for the United States Senate bill No. 1870 (Resolution No. 55).

Thirty year optional retirement for Government Employees (Resolution No. 59).

Twenty-five-year Retirement for Canal Zone Employees (Resolution No. 106).

Restoration of Salaries and Working Conditions of Government employees, and reaffirmation of opposition to use of cost of living figures for determining wages (Resolution No. 61).

Higher Standards of Government Employment (Resolution No. 62).

Continuing U. S. Employees Com-

Legislative agenda for 1934 continues battle for social laws. Unemployment insurance appears first on docket. Tremendous gains in influence due to NRA.

pensation Commission (Resolution No. 63).

Amend Bacon-Davis Law to include painting (Resolution No. 74).

Induce Congress to enact legislation to apply principles of National Recovery Act to government employees (Resolution No. 105).

Create a Resident Commissioner of Canal Zone (Resolution No. 108).

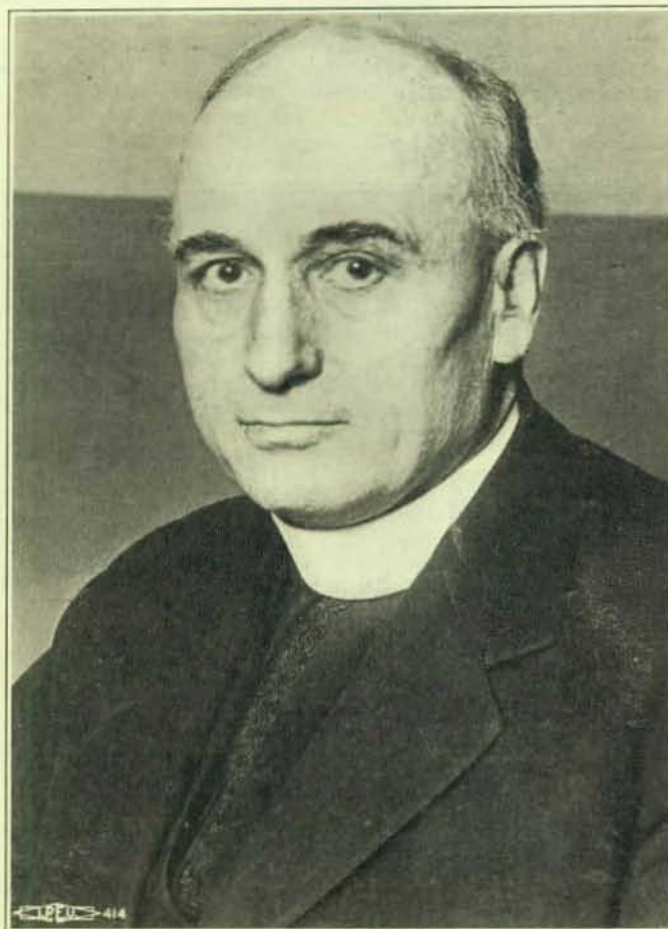
Amend Economy Act of March 20 to allow administrative and automatic promotions for government employees (Resolution No. 109).

By order of executive council:

Restoration of pay to government employees.

(Continued on page 525)

THOUSANDS HONOR GREAT TEACHER



FATHER RYAN

Now Right Reverend Monsignor John A. Ryan, Domestic Prelate to His Holiness Pius Eleventh

Solemn investiture as a papal prelate of Right Reverend Monsignor Ryan was held at Catholic University December 8 by Archbishop M. J. Curley, of Baltimore. Thousands of the friends of Father Ryan throughout the world rejoiced in this recognition of the long life of usefulness of this great teacher. Father Ryan, whose social leadership is well known, has won world recognition of his courage and talents; he has created a well-defined body of social literature, which has become an inspiration to millions. Recognition of his work is also recognition of a social philosophy which makes organized labor a great actor in the historic drama.

Witch-Doctors and Frauds to be Curbed

THIS article might be looked upon as an open letter to youth and beauty, ailing age, the maimed and halt throughout the United States. It is a call to consumers to rally around the United States Department of Agriculture in its efforts to amend and rewrite the old pure food and drug act under which law government seeks to curb witch-doctors, frauds, poison vendors, quacks and other anti-social agencies engaged in gulling the American public by selling adulterants for medicine and food. A bitter battle impends in the new Congress. The bill has been prepared by Senator Copeland, a physician. Already the word has gone out for a powerful lobby to assemble in Washington to scotch the proposed law. This campaign is already being preceded by a whispering expedition on a large scale against the Agriculture Department, and in particular against the liberals who now captain it. Special attention is being paid to Assistant Secretary Rexford Tugwell because he has received unusual publicity as a member of the President's brain

Not without a bitter struggle, however, U. S. government moves to amend antiquated pure food and drug act. Human lives, beauty, health and happiness at stake. Interests form lobby.

trust. Efforts are being made to organize the press against the proposed law on the ground that to liberalize the law is to reduce the volume of advertising on patent medicines, drugs and other such commodities with the country press, the trade press and even the large dailies. The battle is destined to be long and bitter. It always has been so. One of the proudest chapters in the history of American crusading for decent social laws was the fight put up in 1906 for Dr. Harvey W. Wiley's pure food law.

The proposed law is considered by such organizations as the Consumers' Research

as inadequate as drawn because it is not drastic enough, but the Department of Agriculture believes that it will enable it to halt many of the dangerous frauds now being perpetrated upon the American people.

Terrible Consequences Enacted

If true stories of what is taking place in America today could be told brilliantly enough, graphically enough, we believe that every young girl who uses cosmetics and every parent who seeks proper food for children, and every ailing elder who reaches for the tonic when the autumn frost or spring rains begin would rise up in their might and wrath to smite down the quack and shyster who is now defrauding them.

Not long ago a woman 30 years old went to the Mayo Clinic in Minnesota complaining of bad eyesight. She had been very well up to this time, but in April she complained of aching, general soreness of all the muscles of her body, along with a general debilitated condition. As autumn came along she had to go to bed with this general weakness. Her feet began to ache and to grow numb, and this creeping numbness soon involved her lower limbs. Physicians examined her and it was found this illness and this general weakened state resulted from use of a depilatory containing thallium acetate.

A wealthy Pittsburgh manufacturer, an athlete, grew sick. In his search for health he was persuaded by a friend to try a medicine with the trade name "certified radium water." The medicine killed him. He died a terrible death.

A mother goes to the grocery to buy some jam for her young son. She reads the inscription, "Strawberry flavor, guaranteed free from artificial coloring, flavor or preservative." She holds the jam up to the light. It is a tasty-looking concoction sprinkled with sure enough strawberry seeds. It looks like the genuine fresh fruit and sugar preserves such as she would have liked to have made herself. Actually she is putting down her money and paying a high price for sugar and water with a little pectin and some added acid to pep up the flavor. It is not real jam but an imitation.

Beauty Is Maimed

A young girl ambitious to look like Greta Garbo seeks a cosmetic that will remove freckles. She purchases an ointment that makes sweeping claims for itself. It contains mercury. Her skin absorbs this poison. It becomes irritated. Her mouth and jaws become ulcerated and her teeth drop out. She suffers general body debility from this beautifier.

An Iowa physician performed several appendix operations and discovered that in each case the organ was ruptured. This rupture was undoubtedly caused by the use of a widely advertised crystal compound ballyhooed over the radio as



Scientist at the U. S. Department of Agriculture on Guard For the Consumer

a cure-all for all types of disease before which the physician's patients had fallen.

Down in Louisiana in the federal court for the eastern district a case was tried last year that involved a contested government seizure of several hundred cases of a tomato paste. The government contended that a genuine tomato paste contains not less than 22 per cent tomato solids. The mixture on trial could boast not more than 12 per cent. The government sought to protect the consumer from this misbranded article but lost the case, for the court ruled that the decision must be determined by consumer's reaction to the product.

So the pageant of tragedy, farce, and comedy moves along from day to day across the American scene. There are hundreds and thousands of such typical cases which the government can not reach under the old law. The principal trouble in the case of remedies is that the antiquated pure food and drug act of 1906 requires that a truthful label be placed upon the products, but it, in no way, prevents fraudulent advertising apart from the label and this is often done by means of newspaper advertising, radio ballyhoo, other literature and circulars. Millions of people are being victimized yearly because of the inadequate law. The new law seeks jurisdiction over false advertising, inclusion of cosmetics under the act, better control of poisonous food, authorization to establish definitions and standards for food, requirement of permits for the manufacture of food that may be injurious and against which the public can not be defended and protected now, provisions made for more adequate control of false curative claims for drugs, fully informative labeling of drugs, and heavier and more adequate penalties. So important is this whole movement to the welfare of wage earners and their families that we are publishing herewith a summary of the bill as now drawn, S. 1944.

A Summary of the New Food and Drug Bill—S. 1944

The aim of the present food and drugs act is to protect public health and to prevent deception of consumers. Twenty-seven years of enforcement have revealed many weaknesses in the law which defeat full accomplishment of its purpose. The attached bill is intended to plug these



The Instinct For Beauty Is Uppermost in Every Woman. It Should Not Be Preyed Upon and Victimized.

loopholes and to make the statute a more effective instrument against modern abuses. It preserves all worthy features of the present law and contains in addition the following new features:

1. Jurisdiction over false advertising. Many foods and drugs bear no false statements on their packages but their advertising is blatantly deceptive. Legal actions under the present law against false labels result merely in correcting the label while continued deception of consumers may be accomplished by advertising the false claims formerly made on the labels.

2. Inclusion of cosmetics. The health of many persons is impaired by poisonous cosmetics, and false labels and advertising are frequently employed for these products. The present law has no jurisdiction over cosmetics. This bill will correct these evils.

3. Better control of poisonous foods. The present law contains no provision against poisons in foods unless they are added. This bill prohibits the sale of dangerous foods regardless of whether the hazard is caused by added poisons or otherwise. Under the present law the testimony of expert toxicologists must be introduced in every case to show the quantity of added poison in the food may be harmful to health. The bill authorizes the Secretary to acquire expert advice and then to fix a safe tolerance for added poisons.

4. Authorization to establish definitions and standards for food. The present law authorizes the establishment, in the limited field of canned foods only, of one standard of quality for each generic group of canned food. This bill authorizes the establishment of standards of identity and definitions of quality for all foods.

5. Permits may be required for the manufacture of food that may be injurious and against which the public can not be effectively protected by other provisions of the bill. Some foods are susceptible of dangerous contamination in unsanitary factories. The detection of such contamination by examination of samples from interstate shipments, the only procedure authorized by the present law, is often difficult or impossible.

Under this bill permits may be required for the interstate shipment of such foods and permits would not be given unless warranted by sanitary conditions in the factories.

6. Provisions made for more adequate control of false curative claims for drugs. Many persons are influenced by false curative claims for drugs to postpone or discontinue rational treatment for serious diseases. Frequently the disease is thus permitted to progress and illness is protracted or untimely death follows. As stated in (1), there is under the present law no control of false curative claims in advertising. Even in establishing a case against such claims in labeling which, unlike advertising, is subject to the present law, the government must

DO YOU ALWAYS GET THE SAME FOOD VALUE IN A QUART OF ICE CREAM?

HOW MUCH CREAM IN YOUR ICE CREAM?

The federal standard of 16% butterfat for ice cream was declared to be invalid because the U.S. Department of Agriculture is not authorized to establish legal standards.

Two brands of ice cream sold in the same city in 1932 contained these amounts of butterfat in each quart:

31% AIR

56% AIR

HOW MUCH AIR IN YOUR ICE CREAM?

Manufacturers can "inflate" their ice cream with more air than it should contain.

The usual amount of air in skimmings is less than half air.

The more air a manufacturer works into his ice cream, the more volume he gets from a given weight of ingredients. That's a quart of ice cream made from the same formula may contain this much butterfat or this much butterfat.

REMEDY: THE PROPOSED FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, GIVING THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH LEGAL STANDARDS FOR FOODS, WILL ENABLE THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO PROMULGATE A STANDARD FOR ICE CREAM, FIXING NOT ONLY A MINIMUM BUTTERFAT CONTENT, BUT ALSO A MINIMUM WEIGHT PER GALLON.

So Popular and Widely Used a Food as Ice Cream Is Not Always Above Suspicion as This Chart Shows.

(Continued on page 518)

Collective Bargaining Guarded By U. S. Ruling

Title II of the National Industry Recovery Act, dealing with public works, provides, under section 206, that in the employment of labor in connection with projects financed in whole or in part by Public Works funds, preference shall be given, where they are qualified, to ex-service men with dependents.

In connection with the preference provision a great deal of confusion and misunderstanding have arisen in various parts of the country. This resulted in the matter being brought to the attention of government officials and the following decisions were secured. It is hoped that these decisions will clarify the whole matter. Our local unions are urged to comply fully with the provisions of the law as provided in Section 206.

"CONGRESS, as appears by legislative history, was aware of the existence of collective bargaining agreements. Section V of the Act in question provides that every code of fair competition shall contain the following provision:

"That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing." * * *

"Other enactments of Congress have distinctly recognized the system of labor unions and collective bargaining. The Act of June 29, 1886, distinctly gives trade unions the right to incorporate. The so-called Railway Labor Act of 1926 recognizes railroad labor organizations and collective bargaining. The Act approved March 23, 1932, 47 Stat. 70, provides that it is a matter of public policy of the United States that the worker have full freedom of organization and collective bargaining.

"Thus it appears that Congress was well aware of the existence of collective agreements and of customs and usages in effect in the construction industry which have had the effect of restricting selection of employees."

This is taken from a recent ruling by the Attorney General of the United States. It throws light upon the controversial section of the National Recovery Act. It also clears up question of preference rights on Federal jobs. This decision was given at the request of the Secretary of Labor. Another interpretation was made by the legal department of the Public Works Organization. Both decisions are reported in full:

Cohen's Interpretation

FEDERAL EMERGENCY
ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC
WORKS

Washington, D. C.,
October 30, 1933.

Far-reaching decision of Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings on union preference supports unhindered collective bargaining.

Dr. Isador Lubin,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Lubin:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of October 27 requesting the interpretation of the provision relative to the employment of veterans. You state that under the interpretation of the Re-employment Service of the United States Department of Labor, veterans from all over any state can come into a locality and must be given preference even though there are unemployed workers living in the county.

The National Industrial Recovery Act was not intended to encourage the migration of labor from one district into another. One of the guiding principles of the Public Works Administration has been to provide work in districts where unemployment is acute. If the migration of labor was permitted and encouraged this policy would be defeated. The veterans were given a preferential, not an exclusive right. The preference accorded, fairly construed, is not absolute and unqualified, but is a preference when other conditions are similar. Ex-service men are entitled to a preference ahead of others in any given group, but non-resident veterans are not entitled to preference ahead of residents. An attempt

to give preference to distant non-residents, even though they be veterans, might lead to social disturbances.

The order of preference to be observed on P. W. A. projects is as follows:

1. Ex-service men with dependents who are residents of the political subdivision and/or county in which the work is to be performed.

2. Other citizens and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens who are bona fide residents of such political subdivision and/or county.

3. Ex-service men with dependents who are bona fide residents of the state, territory, or district in which the work is to be performed.

4. Other citizens, and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who are bona fide residents of the state, territory or district in which the work is to be performed.

This ruling must be read in light of the recent opinion of the Attorney General on the relation of the veteran preference to union labor. The two rulings are quite consistent and proceed on similar grounds.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) B. V. COHEN.

Cummings' Statement

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON.

Sir:

I have the honor to respond to your request of September 27, 1933, for my opinion, "whether a union contractor who employs only union men if available and qualified and who give preference to ex-service men with dependents who are members of the union, is obliged to offer employment to non-union ex-service men with dependents before employing union men who are not ex-service men." This question has arisen in connection with the construction of a sewage disposal plant in Milwaukee, financed by the Public Works Administration.

The statute particularly involved is Section 206 of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933, the relevant part of which is as follows:

"All contracts let for construction projects and all loans and grants pursuant to this title shall contain such provisions as are necessary to insure * * * (4) that in the employment of labor in connection with any such project, preference shall be given, where they are qualified, to ex-service men with dependents, and then in the following order: (a) To citizens of the United States and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who are bona fide residents of the political subdivision and/or county in which the work is to be performed, and (b) to citizens of the United States and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who are bona fide residents of the state, territory, or district in

(Continued on page 524)



HOMER S. CUMMINGS
Attorney General of the United States.

His Honor, The Mayor's Labor Record

By EYE WITNESS

JUST about a year ago we were all up at John P. Frey's apartment. Senator Wagner was there; also Congressman LaGuardia. The talk ranged from favorite private dishes to momentous national economic problems. Finally, someone turned to Congressman LaGuardia and said, "Well, Congressman, how does it feel to be a lame duck?" Congressman LaGuardia did not give a jocular reply. He said, "I might as well be honest. I do not relish defeat. After one has been in a job for 15 years it becomes a kind of profession, almost a habit, and I believe I was in a position to make myself useful constantly to labor." Thereupon the other guests of the evening assured Congressman LaGuardia that he was only taking a short vacation, that a man as useful as he is to labor and to society in general would not be long without an opportunity for further usefulness.

The prediction has proven true. The overwhelming vote for Fiorello H. LaGuardia for mayor of New York City is a tribute to his peerless record. Every political analyst admits that Mayor LaGuardia got a large labor vote in New York City.

Mr. LaGuardia, when he was in the House of Representatives, won his peculiar position by his airy manner and brutal frankness. He never minced words, and he never lost the opportunity to speak straight from the shoulder in behalf of labor. One of the last services he performed for labor was to go to the front for the Air Pilots' Union, which was being harassed at that time by the Cord interests in the aviation field. At that time he uncovered certain practices that the Cord Century Air Lines were using to suppress unions. He said: "Mr. Cord may have taken the romance out of aviation, but he has put the undertaker in aviation. * * * Mr. Cord might as well know that if he is conducting this strike on gangster-thug methods and paying pilots less than the prevailing rate of the profession, he may never hope to have a contract as long as this low type of individuals are in charge of Century Air Lines."

Sustains Interest in Labor

So keen was Mr. LaGuardia's interest in this particular group of wage-earners and union men that he gave some of his valuable time, after his election to the chief executorship of the city of New York, to appearing for these pilots at their code hearing in Washington.

Your writer of this present informal sketch of this fighting mayor, who is bound to make great innovations in the life of the world's greatest city, has just re-examined his legislative record on labor questions. This is of deep interest to every labor man in view of Mayor LaGuardia's ascendancy. It is nearly

New York City's new executive is sincere, hard-hitting defender of wage-earners. Fifteen-year record in Congress ranks just about 100 per cent. Knows "what it is all about".

100 per cent perfect. We are publishing it in full.

65th Congress
March 6, 1918—
Lunn amendment war material bill, recognizing right of workmen to cease work----- War, France
Attitude toward labor



FIIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA
New Mayor of America's Largest City.

Sept. 24, 1918—
Final passage Nolan \$3 minimum wage bill----- War, France
Jan. 18, 1919—
To raise the \$120 bonus for federal employees to \$240----- War, France

66th Congress
July 1, 1919—
Appropriation for U. S. Employment Bureau—Department of Labor----- Favorable
July 22, 1919—
Final passage Nolan \$3 minimum wage bill----- Favorable

Sept. 20, 1919—
Motion by Fess to strike out anti-trust provisions favoring Labor in first deficiency bill. Not voting
Oct. 17, 1919—
Vocational rehabilitation of cripples in industry----- Paired favorable
68th Congress

Apr. 12, 1924—
Passage of immigration restriction bill----- Unfavorable
April 26, 1924—
Passage of child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States----- Favorable
May 19, 1924—
Motion to concur in obnoxious recommendation of committee of the whole to strike out enacting clause in Howell-Barkley railroad bill----- Favorable
June 6, 1924—
Acceptance of conference report on postal employees' wage increase bill with Cable corrupt practices amendment----- Favorable

69th Congress
March 1, 1926—
Passage of bill abolishing Railroad Labor Board and providing for collective bargaining----- Favorable

70th Congress
May 15, 1928—
Passage of bill to protect free labor from the competition of convict made goods----- Favorable
May 22, 1928—
Passage of bill providing for differential pay for night work in post service over President's veto----- Favorable

71st Congress
Dec. 12, 1930—
LaGuardia amendment providing for wage increases for underpaid government employees----- Favorable

72nd Congress
March 5, 1932—
La Guardia amendment to strike out provision in post-office appropriation bill, prohibiting increases in wages and the filling of vacancies----- Favorable
March 8, 1932—
Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction bill----- Favorable
Apr. 1, 1932—
Motion to strike out objectionable sales tax provision in the revenue bill----- Favorable
Apr. 4, 1932—
Passage of bill providing for Philippine independence----- Favorable
May 3, 1932—
Motion to amend economy bill to increase exemption in wage-cutting bill from \$1,000 to \$2,500----- Favorable
May 3, 1932—
Vote on motion to abolish Saturday half-holidays for government employees----- Favorable
June 20, 1932—
McDuffie amendment to cut wages of government employees from 10 to 20 per cent----- Favorable

73d Congress
Dec. 5, 1932—
Repeal of 18th Amendment----- Favorable
Dec. 21, 1932—
Legalizing 3.2 per cent beverages----- Favorable
Jan. 13, 1933—
Philippine Independence bill over President's veto----- Favorable

A man with a record like this has cast the die. He is likely to continue his course undeviatingly.

The Machine Viewed Internationally

Review of Hausleiter's "The Machine Unchained"

("The Machine Unchained" by Leo Hausleiter, D. Appleton-Century Company, Publishers, New York. Price, \$3.)

"ELECTRICITY was a transition from vertical to horizontal force. As a discovery, it was fundamentally new, but it took full advantage of discoveries already made. It revised and improved modern industry, which had already been built up. Its symbol is the dynamo: not an engine in the primary sense, not in itself a source of power, but a secondary engine, receiving its impetus from water power or steam power and only so springing to life."

Leo Hausleiter, German engineer, describes the transition from the machine to the electrical age a good deal as Walter Polakov, American engineer, does in his book "The Power Age," reviewed on the opposite page. Hausleiter's book is more ambitious than Polakov's and more inchoate. It undertakes to measure the whole evolution to mechanized production from the invention and adoption of the steam engine to the present day throughout the world. It is written in an emotional vein, sometimes in a fantastic style. It does not quite come off. However, the book has worth because it stresses the problem of mechanized production as a world problem and tends to indicate that the restlessness that we behold not only in America but in Germany, Italy, Russia, England and France springs from the same source, namely the abolishment of human jobs by iron workers. Hausleiter says:

Ousting of Men

"Labor forces: changes in the demands made by factories on men's skill.

German engineer's book undertakes to show world scope of machine problem. Has good suggestions.

The two main types of worker, unskilled, and skilled, that is to say, laborers and specially trained workers, are being more and more superseded by something between the two; the semi-skilled worker, that is, the mechanized worker who performs the task formerly entrusted both to the skilled and unskilled worker, in collaboration with a specialized machine or the assembly conveyor. Thus the worker is easily replaceable, and even the skilled workman more liable to unemployment. Changes in the adaptation of the worker to existing conditions: the flight from the land, crowding in the towns, artificial maintenance of a high rate of wages by means of organization regardless of the shrinking demand for labor; this discourages the employer to retain workers who are not essential in a period of slump, as was often done in the past. But it also strengthens the tendency to employ the betwixt and between, the semi-skilled worker, in the subsequent boom, so as to replace as many workers as possible by machinery."

He paints the goal of modern nations thus:

"To produce a vast mass of exchangeable goods, to wrest from Nature the maximum that she can yield to send it east and west to the dearest markets by the cheapest routes, to make one's own city a trade center and to raise the price

of its land—all this is preached by the western press as a kind of religion, though Isaiah and Plato would not, perhaps, have regarded it as a noble form of activity * * * These people are intoxicated by the majesty of the landscape to which fate has transported them. * * * Their imagination exults at the sight, and at the indications of progress, and they gild their struggle for fortune with the belief that they are missionaries of civilization and the instruments of Providence in the greatest task that the world has ever seen.' Thus is the spirit of the modern era described in North America, where its flight is boldest. That spirit has traversed the whole circle of colonial territories, crossing South America and Africa and reaching Australia, and it is beginning to brood over old Europe."

A mass of statistics is presented for every country. Your reviewer is not learned enough to know offhand whether they are sound or not, moreover he hasn't got time to go and look them up. Judged by what is presented for America, however, your reviewer has the suspicion that they are generalized statistics. Hausleiter's book is a passionate utterance. He sees the struggle caused by the machine as a struggle between capital and the masses. He believes that every nation is destined to secure a new type of organization, and here we believe he reaches the soundest conclusion of his book, namely, that this type of organization will differ in different countries, the form determined by the raw materials and natural resources of that nation, by the power resources, and by the temperament of the people. He says:

(Continued on page 526)



Courtesy U. S. Department of Labor

On They Come. Out of the Depths, Surging, Climbing, Driving Toward a Goal They See. The Workers of the Ages in the Upward Climb Toward a Better Life, These Are Symbolized by the Artist.

Transition from Machine to Power Age

A Review of "The Power Age" by WALTER N. POLAKOV

A BOOK that pushes back man's horizons yet which never loses touch with engineering reality has just been published by Covici-Friede, publishers, New York City. It is "The Power Age, Its Quest and Challenge", by Walter N. Polakov (price, \$2). This book, better than any that has as yet come to hand, grasps the meaning of what has come to be called the new technology. It performs a service that technocracy with all its publicity failed to do. It actually describes what has taken place in the field of industry in the way of passing from one type of production to another, what the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has called automatic mechano production or what Mr. Polakov calls the coming of the power age.

The full significance of this book for electrical and other workers arrives in the fact that the relationship of labor to types of production is very carefully traced and in a sense this book becomes the best labor history that hitherto has been penned by an engineer. Mr. Polakov describes labor's relationship to handicraft, to machine production, to the present transitional electro-chemical production and what is likely to be that production in the new power age, which is just over the hill. The tool, Mr. Polakov says, is merely the extension of man's hand. The machine is merely the extension of the tool, a larger and more powerful tool. The steam engine did not bring the industrial revolution but arrived as a symptom of man's creation of larger tools, namely machines. More mobile steam power had to arrive in order to operate these machines. The arrival of the machine and steam did create an industrial revolution, but none so radical as the arrival of electricity which is a kind of ubiquitous power speeding from every corner of a nation, ever mobile, ever ready, capable of abolishing time. This coming of electricity has had its marked effect on labor, upon the character of jobs available and has already worked sweeping changes in our whole manner of life.

Management Expropriates Skill

The transfer of skill, says Mr. Polakov, from man to machine profoundly altered the entire industrial structure and shook social relations to their roots. The workman ceased to be a skilled artisan and became a machine hand accustomed to handle one detailed operation. The functions of the artisan were divorced from him in the machine age and vested in management. He goes on to describe the characteristics of the machine age:

Brilliant history of labor under the machine. An indispensable book in understanding of new technology. Does what technocracy failed to do. Electrical Workers concerned.

"Machines intensified human labor.
"Machines congregated workers in masses.
"Machines disintegrated all-around



WALTER N. POLAKOV
Electrical Engineer, Who Makes Americans Understand New Power Age.

craftsmen into specialized machine-hands.

"Machines provided work for women and children.

"Machines compelled a change in industrial organization.

"Machines demanded continuity of production, aiming at automaticity.

"Machines caused monotony by fast, repetitive operations.

"Machines necessitated the introduction of steam engines as non-human motive power.

"Machine production and steam engine drive brought into existence new machine building industries.

"All of these factors created a new form of society, based on new economic

relations. The increased productivity of the machine age was thus a joint phenomenon of the advent of machines and of changed social and economic conditions."

But this age is passing. He goes on to say:

"It appears that the entire progress of mankind, since the world began, was merely the tuning of an orchestra before the start of the concert. If, heretofore, man had to spend his lifetime to gain the power he needed, to pay for every foot-pound gained with minutes or hours of his life—if, heretofore, man had to put more work into a machine to save a minute of time, to pay for every hour saved with more intensive labor—now, at last by letting external energy do his bidding, he has an opportunity to save time to live and to enjoy life and to realize his dreams."

Flexibility of Electric Power

Then he describes exactly what happened when this change came:

"In a steam engine, the steam had actually to press against the piston within the cylinder; its rod had to be firmly connected with the crank-shaft by a connecting rod; the shaft had to be held firmly in line by numerous bearings; the belts thrown from one pulley to another had to be tight so that they would not slip, etc.

"In an electric generator, to the contrary, the rotor spins freely within the magnetic field, the power, devoid of bulk, oozes from the terminals only when there is any work to perform, and it is conducted to the place by means of light flexible wires, with insignificant losses compared with the transmission of steam or mechanical power, and at distances clearly beyond reach by the old, cumbersome mechanical means.

"Electric power is available where wanted and only when wanted, and by this fact alone machines and machine production are freed from their old inherent limitations."

He sums up the changes in the new industry of the power age as follows:

"1. By combining vastly different machines and arranging them not by departments but in the sequence demanded by the operations;

"2. By mechanizing nearly all operations and introducing automatic controls;

"3. By permitting a continuous flow of production;

"4. By making available power capable of performing various functions, without the necessity for storing it.

"This, of course, meant a new foundation for 'mass production'. Mass production implies interchangeable parts. In-

(Continued on page 520)

British Unionist Looks at America

By J. ROWAN, General Secretary, Electrical Trades Union, Great Britain

The November issue of the *Electrical Trades Journal*, official publication of the British Electrical Trades Union, carries an article by J. Rowan, general secretary, "Impressions of America."

AFTER a good, if uneventful, voyage in the *Olympic* across the "herring pond," we sighted New York at mid-day. The first operation is a hang-up in mid-river while the quarantine authorities pass the ship and passengers as medically clear. Then we steamed past the skyscrapers to the quay. The first sight of these famous buildings was to me singularly unimpressive. Maybe my British mind could not grasp the immensity of the things, but, frankly, they looked to me like a lot of overgrown tombstones. In fact, their similarity to a graveyard is real. The want of sameness, the varying heights, the higgledy-piggledy way in which they seem to have been thrown up, all added to the illusion. The dreaded Ellis Island we did not touch at, but some time after landing I heard that it was Tom Mann's fate to be held up there at the time we were landing by the authorities for some days. None of the difficulties of landing we have read so much about met us, but we were very fortunate, as the immigration officer aboard was a slow-going individual, and we were told it would be some hours after we were passed before the end of the row would be passed.

Before going on to Washington, where the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was to be held, I had a run down the New Jersey coast-line, a good, flat, but very interesting drive. The only high land gives about the best view to be had of Sandy Hook and the whole of the surrounding country, including Staten Island and Long Island, which includes the famous Coney Island.

New York, City of Hustle

New York itself is a glorified chess-board. All the cross streets are numbered from one to umpteen. (I never reached the end.) All these are bisected by avenues numbered from one upwards. The central avenue, which is the amusement centre, however, is the famous Broadway, miles long. At nights it is brilliantly illuminated, far in advance of anything in London. New York is a city of hustle. Nothing in England can be compared to it. Every other workman seems to own his own car, and go to and from work in it. There are cars everywhere, and the whole place is like a nightmare all day, and most of the night, too. I know because my room overlooked Broadway—one night only.

And so to Washington, D. C., the capital of the U. S. A. It is necessary to add D. C. to the name because there

Fraternal delegate to A. F. of L. convention writes in official British Journal on impressions of America and Americans.

seems to be hundreds of Washingtons scattered promiscuously all over the states. Evidently George was thought a lot of in his day for putting it across England. Washington, D. C., is a great city, as the capital of the U. S. A. ought to be. There is little industry here. The place is mainly composed of government buildings—the Houses of Parliament, called the Capitol, the largest printing works in the world (sounds real American this, but true). It is the government property. The government does its own printing—such things as post cards, three millions per day on two machines. Inquiry forms by the million. All the postal and money orders and the thousand-and-one necessities in the printing line are done by the state for the state—something that is worth thinking about in Britain. The Treasury, where is stored, if rumor is correct, one-third of the world's gold. It is interesting to note here they are building new vaults, so they must anticipate putting more gold out of commission. All other government buildings here are on a similarly large scale, and in most cases they are still extending where they are not actually rebuilding. It is an over-crowded paradise for the building trades, but those who are lucky enough to be working get a wage very

much higher than ours. The city, although built like a chess-board, is a most irritating place for a stranger to find his way out. It is divided into north, south, east, and west, and you have E. 7th Street, W. 3rd Street, S. 6th Street, N. 4th Street, and you can repeat each of these streets by changing either letter or a number.

Willard Hotel Huge

However, through it all, I arrived at the convention in good time, and was fixed up in the same hotel where it was held. As there were over 600 delegates in the convention, in addition to the visitors, it will be understood it was some hotel. The method of procedure adopted here is quite different from that adopted at the British Trades Union Congress, being much more like that in practice in European countries. There is no agenda before business starts, except that a local trade union official takes the chair, offers a welcome, and proceeds to nominate the chairman who is to be the president of the A. F. of L., Mr. William Green. This is followed by one or two other welcomes, and then the chairman asks for resolutions to be sent in before midnight on the following evening. On being received they are read to the meeting, and, unless objected to on technical grounds, are remitted to their appropriate committee. These committees consider such resolutions and bring up recommendations—sometimes for the resolution, sometimes amending it, and other times recommending its rejection. It will be seen that all discussion takes place in committee, and in some cases it was days before a committee could bring in a report. The most remarkable fact that emerged as a result of the procedure was that every recommendation that was brought forward, although there was afterwards open discussion in convention, was adopted unanimously.

Procedure of A. F. of L.

Another feature totally different from our procedure was that all officials, executive, and even fraternal delegates for next year were nominated in a flowery speech by their sponsors at the convention, and the election immediately followed by a yes or no vote. Here again there was no opposition to the sitting men, and even in the case of the fraternal delegates it was evident that there was pre-arrangement, as the third nominee retired after it was indicated he would be moved next year.

Altogether a new experience after what I still think is our more democratic method. Both Hall, of the Yorkshire Miners, and myself had a good reception when we gave the fraternal greetings of the British T. U. C. to the convention. As some of mine

(Continued on page 523)



J. ROWAN
General Secretary, Electrical Trades Union,
Great Britain.

Thar's Gold in Them Thar Hills

By F. SHAPLAND, L. U. No. 230

Out o'er the land there rang a cry of Gold!

*And all the spacious regions of the West,
From ragged Caribou to where the crest
Of Mexican Sierras mark the old
Franciscan frontiers, caught the regal
sound,*

*And echoed and re-echoed it, till round
The eager world the rumor of it roll'd:
How Eldorado once again was found.*

TOM MACINNES.

AS far back as records exist gold has been prized above all other metals. The Israelites of old, while in the desert, paused in their journey to the Promised Land to set up and worship a golden image.

Slaves dug deep in the mines of Ophir for the gold from which the most cunning artificers of the Land of Israel wrought the startlingly beautiful and wonderful decorations of that splendid, oriental temple which bore King Solomon's name. The discoveries made in recent years by the excavators of ancient tombs, have revealed such a lavish use, and wealth of exquisite skill and genius in the working of this precious metal, that in comparison, the modern use of it in ornament and decoration, pales into insignificance.

Ever the Goddess of Fortune casts her spell of enchantment over her followers, so that, heedless of danger and privation, they follow blindly in her wake, though along that trail fleshless skeletons bleach white on burning, desert sands beneath the pitiless rays of the sun. Pallid, up-turned faces float aimlessly around in the quiet pools below the icy rapids of the Yukon River. Frozen corpses lie along the awful Chilcoot Pass, spurned aside by the hurrying feet of frenzied stampedes, and in this modern day the Gay Goddess still weaves her dazzling ribands of light across the portals of the "Land of the Midnight Sun," and at her beckoning great, glittering planes zoom their way northward into the vast solitudes, carrying dauntless spirits with high hopes that they may succeed in wresting from its hiding places some of the untold wealth hidden for centuries beneath the icy mantle of that silent land.

Vancouver Island, so rich in the romance of the New World's history, much of which has been lost through the lack of writers to perpetuate it, was fortunate in regard to the discovery of gold in Leechtown in 1864, for the official records are excellent. Hitherto, desultory prospecting had been done only along the accessible creeks and rivers. Of the interior of the island little was known. Its tremendous, rocky formation, strewn with a maze of fallen timber, caused by windstorms, fire or decay, and this, buried in a semi-tropical undergrowth of giant ferns, brambles and salal bushes, was so im-

The tale of an old mining camp. The world's increased interest in gold makes this story timely.

penetrable, that it daunted even the hardest prospector. No wonder the early settlers, as well as the native tribes built their homes along the shore lines.

State Encourages Prospecting

In 1864, through the efforts of Governor Kennedy and leading, public-spirited citizens of Victoria, a fund was formed for the express purpose of exploring Vancouver Island. Dr. Robert Brown, of Edinburgh, Scotland, was appointed leader of the expedition, which was divided into several parties, Dr. Brown taking one to cover the Cowichan District. Before leaving Victoria he appointed Lieutenant Leech to explore Sooke River with the following instructions worded in the somewhat quaint, stilted diction of that day:

"You are hereby directed to take charge of the field parties of the expedition during my absence from the main body, and over it for the time being, you have absolute power and authority of the direction of its movements in conformity with the federal orders appended. You will proceed with the whole party with all prudent speed to the head waters of the Sooke River. Finally, trusting that you will execute

this important trust in a manner which experience has shown you are capable."

Upon receiving these orders, Lieutenant Leech at once engaged an efficient force of men, which fortunately included an old "forty-niner" by the name of Foley, and they duly proceeded by vessel to the mouth of the Sooke River, which is named after the tribe of Indians which still inhabits that district. Disembarking, they began their somewhat, arduous journey along the bank of the river, opening up a rough trail as they went, which was later made into a wagon road. At every opportunity Foley, with deft hands, was busy panning the sands of the shallow bars. On the 14th day of July, 1864, at a point about six miles from the river's mouth, he made his first discovery. As he held aloft the pan with its visible specimens of the precious metal there was an awed silence, and then, the whisper, Gold! passed from mouth to mouth, and like a radio wave, that whisper reached the ears of the inhabitants of the island. It was heard by bronzed, bearded miners of California. Of Australia. Of the far-flung, desolate parts of the earth where miners followed the gleam, and straightway they ceased their labors and speedily followed the beckoning of the Gay Goddess along her Rainbow Trail. About four miles farther on the Leech River, named in honor of its discoverer, joins the Sooke, and here, Foley made his second find.

An excerpt from Leech's report of that event is as follows. "A discovery

(Continued on page 520)



Copyright Trio Photographer

The Old Gold Squatter's Cabin Is Picturesque, and Attractive. These Still Exist and Just Now Are Undergoing New Signs of Life.

Experts Take Industrial Relations Apart

By P. J. KING, Machinists Union, Boston

SINCE it is certain that industry has advanced to a stage where a greater control will have to be exercised there is an imperative need for management and workers to make a careful study of the real purposes underlying the Recovery Act. For, should it fail, something, maybe far less desirable, is bound to follow. There can be no turning back to the so-called normal times of other years.

One of the clearest interpretations of the Act, from the standpoint of labor, is made in a small, weighty little book entitled, "Labor Relations Under The Recovery Act." (McGraw Hill Publishers, New York City, \$2.) The authors are Ordway Tead and Henry Metcalf, lecturers in Personnel Administration in Columbia and New York Universities. Although the experiences of wage earners with the general run of personnel managers has been such as to regard them as a most unlikely source to interpret labor's needs, if they would but read this book they could disregard the greater portion of what has already been written from the pens of others. A brief review of this book is attempted with the hope that certain facts can be conveyed; facts to which all workers must awaken, whether organized or unorganized.

The National Industrial Recovery Act is a positive advance in American legislation. It is a supreme effort to advance our economic and social life beyond the outgrown stages of rugged individualism and the policy of let-alone in industrial management. We have advanced to an age of potential plenty. The problem is to make this bounty yield a higher standard of life and a general human well-being which we have a right to anticipate.

The task of building a new order is a prodigious one—the task of at least a generation. What progress can be made during the life of the Act depends on many factors, not the least of which is the disposition of employers and executives to accept the constructive challenge it presents. It is a task that requires enlightened co-operation, not only of managers but of all other groups which are vitally concerned—whether they are organized or not. It places upon the rank and file of manual workers, upon their representatives and spokesmen, and upon all who sponsor the consumer interests, the responsibility for participating in a vigorous and informed way in the fulfillment of the purposes of the Act.

Industry is now faced with new influences. Old policies and methods will, in many cases, have to be scrapped. Not the least of the problems calling for fresh examination is that of employer-employee relations in matters concerning the determination of the labor contract.

Thoughtful book by personnel experts lectures managers on right worker relations. Supports independent unions against company brand. Gives reasoned scientific basis for independent organizations.

Science Asks Vital Questions

The authors—bear in mind they are specialists in personnel management—present the following questions:

Why is it that some organized group procedure for negotiations and conference with employees is valuable?

Why is it that individual bargaining has today become an unsatisfactory and fundamentally inefficient method of fixing the terms of employment?

In practice, the individual bargain means that the management decides what terms it will offer and the individual worker is at liberty to accept or reject them. If he rejects them—especially in times of great unemployment—his unemployment continues. And his individual "freedom of contract" is for all practical purposes freedom to choose to work at the employer's terms, to secure public charity, or to starve. Hence the individual bargain is in fact a method of fixing wages, hours, and working conditions by managerial order.

Managerial decree assumes that four conditions are being satisfied:

1. That the management can know what terms are best for the workers in all particulars;
2. That management will fulfill the responsibility of protecting employee interests when it knows them;
3. That management will proceed most soundly in these directions when there exists no proximate

equality of negotiative power on the workers' side; and

4. That a sound psychological basis for full and willing cooperation is laid when the workers submit completely to the typical master-and-servant relationship.

As to the first of these tacit assumptions, the implication is that, by close and continuous contact with all workers or by intuition the management can find out what the workers should have and what they want in all matters affecting their relations to the employer. This would require that management have a competent agent present at every time and place of possible friction; or, failing this, that the management is sure that each employee will find it possible and will dare to voice to management any complaints which he has.

Managers Are Not Gods

Logically, this type of dealing should for safety's sake imply omnipotence and omniscience on the part of the managers regarding workers' interests, maladjustments and difficulties. And it implies that managers can know the workers interests and desires as well as they themselves know them. This assumption is psychologically absurd.

The second assumption of management's willingness to do certain things calls attention to the fact that on some issues there are, as industry now operates, genuine differences of economic interest among the parties in industry. These differences center largely around the process of the distribution of income; namely, how much the workers shall get for their labor. When such acute divergencies arise, it is unreasonable to expect the management to be willing to espouse employee interests, when the interests of management and of ownership have first to be served.

It is a fundamental and never-to-be-forgotten principle of human association, already well recognized in political affairs, but still far too little applied in matters economic, that "the rights and

(Continued on page 523)

Status of Construction Codes

The electrical contracting code, as well as the construction code for the entire building industry, is still pretty much in a state of confusion. The second public hearing on these codes, held November 26, before Malcolm Muir, resulted in a clearly defined conflict between the Construction League of America and the building trades unions. As a result, a committee was appointed to iron out these differences. This committee was composed of 10 representatives of contractors, two of NRA, and two of labor. This committee has held meetings and a completely new code has been written, largely the work of the legal department of NRA. This code has been submitted to labor and strong objections to it have been filed. When a code is to appear is now very much uncertain.

Silver Caterpillar of Magnificent Speed

SOME remarkable changes have come, in the course of a score of years, to transportation methods in this country, particularly as represented by the automobile and the airplane. Both of these have been immeasurably improved, made swifter, safer, more comfortable, cheaper, more attractive. And the public has responded. The time-honored method of transportation in this country, the railway, has felt the economic pinch. Both passenger and freight revenues have been hurt by the competition of private cars, buses and planes. But beyond installing air conditioning on a few lines and improving the interior furnishings of the cars, the railroads have made few changes in their rolling stock.

Now indications are that the railways are going to make some really radical changes—changes that will involve a completely new rolling stock and motive power. Completely streamlined trains, built of light rust-proof metals, propelled by Diesel or similar engines, will be even more completely different than the automobile of today is compared with that of 20 years ago. For it is planned to go far beyond present automobile design in the use of streamlining and other engineering improvements.

Described as looking like a silver caterpillar, the new streamlined train is low-hung, smooth, with rounded surfaces to cut down all possible air resistance. Articulations between the cars will be concealed. Complete air conditioning will extend even to the engineer's little booth up in front. No longer will the fireman shovel coal and the engine belch smoke. These engines will burn fuel oils and will be almost smokeless. Gone is the familiar ratchet-clack of the wheels—rubber spring mountings eliminate noises and shocks. Interiors of coaches will be tastefully furnished, of course, with individual bedrooms provided instead of the old-style Pullmans. These changes, and the novel appearance of the trains, are expected to appeal to the public so much that it will mean a new return to popularity for train travel.

In addition, the light streamlined train will be able to go fully twice as fast as

New trains usher in new era in transportation. Developed on streamline principle.

the present heavy, steam-propelled rolling stock. It is said that 110 miles per hour is possible, with an average of more than 90 with comfort and safety. This will put the trains far ahead in competition with automobile and bus travel, and almost in the airplane class for speed.

Cut Costs of Operation

Most appealing to railroad managements is the fact that the light trains can be operated at a much lower cost than the present type. If the expected return to train travel develops, lower basic rates per mile may be possible, with, of course, further attraction to the public.

One light-weight train is now in service. This is on the Pennsylvania's Norristown-Philadelphia branch. It is fashioned from stainless steel, weighs 20 tons, carries 76 passengers. It runs on pneumatic tires. Where other trains, of the cheapest variety, without Pullmans, cost at least \$1 per mile to operate, this one's operating cost is about 25 cents per mile—a figure which includes depreciation, interest on investment, fuel and labor!

Last May the Pullman Company was given an order by the Union Pacific for an aluminum train. Shortly afterwards the Burlington instructed the Budd Company to rush work on a stainless steel, stream-lined train. And other railroads are expected to follow the lead.

The two trains will be quite similar. Each is limited to a weight of 80 tons—the average present train weighs 1,000 tons. Brakes especially developed by the New York Air Brake Company will bring these trains, traveling at 110 miles an hour, to a halt just as quickly as our present day trains can come to a stop from 60 miles per hour.

According to Henry F. Pringle, in an article called "Tomorrow's Trains", in the *Cosmopolitan* magazine, the Union Pacific's train will be run, at first, on 300- or 400-mile stretches between principal cities on the system. Similar plans have been prepared for the Burlington train.

"The first radical change will be an announcement of a train which will travel from Chicago to the Pacific Coast in 30 or 40 hours. This, if all goes well, may come within the next year," Mr. Pringle declares.

"The Union Pacific's train, built of an aluminum alloy, can probably be operated at about one-third of the cost of an ordinary train. This figure, however, does not take into account depreciation and interest. It will require only 500 horsepower to propel it at 90 miles per hour with 120 passengers and 25,000 pounds of mail and baggage. A 10-car conventional train needs 3,400 horsepower. It will be equipped with Winton distillate engines instead of Diesels, and the fuel to be burned will cost only 4 cents per gallon. One gallon will pull the train one and one-quarter miles!

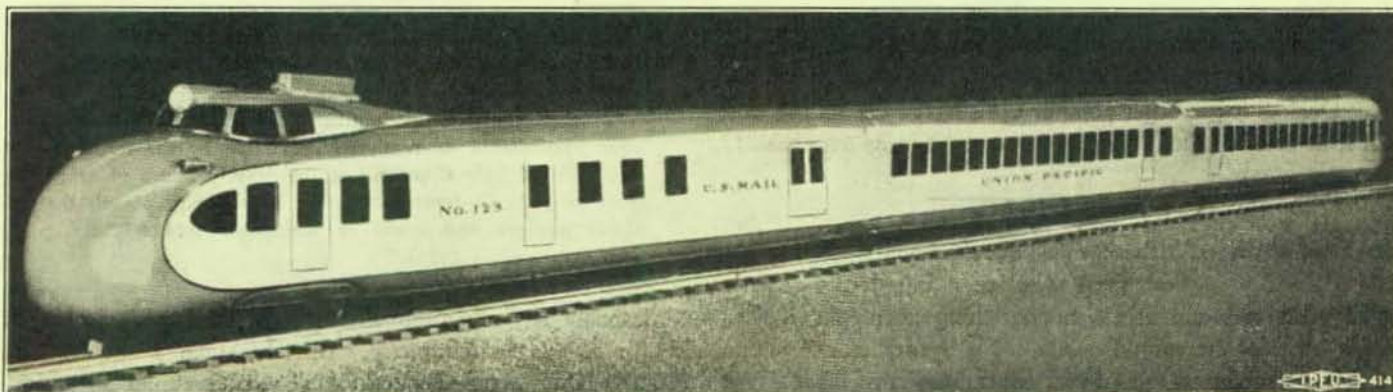
"The Burlington train will cost only 55 cents a mile to run. This is an almost unbelievable figure; so extraordinary that the data behind it have been checked and rechecked. See what it means: the government allows 28 cents a mile for carrying the mails. The Burlington will therefore be required to spend only 27 cents a mile for this new and speedy train."

Possibilities in profits are causing railroad officials to rub their hands and smile. Of course it is not easy to scrap millions of dollars' worth of rolling stock—but if the new trains live up to the claims made for them this will surely be the result.

Railroad workers may look with interest, even with hope, toward the future. Shop electricians have particular reason to feel optimistic for their services will be of more importance than ever.

Engineers and firemen, however, have reason to be apprehensive. Diesel or

(Continued on page 528)



Headed for Tomorrow—the New 110-Mile-an-Hour Union Pacific Passenger Train Now Under Construction. The Entire Three-Car Aluminum Alloy Train, Including Its Power Plant, Will Weigh 80 tons, or Less Than One-Fourth the Weight of a Big Steam Locomotive. It Hugs the Rails, the Bottom Being But 9.5 Inches Over the Rails and the Top 11 Feet Above.

Courtesy Institute of Aero-Dynamic Research

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXII.

Washington, D. C., December, 1933

No. 12

Can Business Do It Again? The history of the last 40 years in America has been the record of a conflict.

In the main, this conflict has been between big business and the community. The populist movement of the 1890's, the free silver movement, the bull moose movement, the New Democracy of Wilson, the progressive republicanism of La Follette and Norris, and now the New Deal of Roosevelt—all have behind them the same general philosophy, namely, that the great mass of workers and producers have rights that they have been deprived of by the impact of predatory business.

The state has not always been on the side of the people, and in the main, big business has had undue influence with the federal and state administrations, and has repeatedly "put down" the popular uprisings. Even when the people have made gains, namely in the case of establishment of state regulatory commissions and the Federal Reserve system—these have been captured and operated in the interest of business.

Now a new popular uprising has been staged (as of 1932-1933). It does not much differ from the others except, perhaps, in intensity, grimness, and fundamentality. There appears to be a tendency to probe deeper into causes, and to build barriers against repetition of debacles caused by uncontrolled capitalism. Then, too, the President of the United States appears to feel a responsibility to the whole people, and to the disadvantaged classes.

Business has reacted in the usual way. It is getting ready to put down a new uprising, and to discredit the President, as and if it can. The irony is, big business has more avenues of publicity than the government itself.

The question then is, will business be able to do it again? Will it be able to undercut, discredit, and break down the New Deal as it has other popular uprisings? Or failing this, will it be able to take it over, and operate it in its own behalf?

Frankenstein As the business attacks upon NRA and the New Deal swell to a thundering roar of propaganda and misstatement, one thing about the United States becomes increasingly clear. No agency in the nation has done anything toward social education—save labor. We are a country of mad individualists. Gangsterism and racketeering are but individualism carried to a logical con-

clusion. Attacks upon the attempted collectivism of the government may win popular support due to this failure of all other agencies save labor to place the good of the group, the nation, the race above that of the individual.

Labor unionism alone has struggled to say this important truth. Labor unionism has found itself an island in the midst of a turbulent sea of individualistic anarchy. And now the government of the United States finds itself much in the same predicament. While it tries to lead, big business individualists muddy the waters.

Somehow America must have a change of heart—a new vision. Somehow America must see that individualism is a disease. It results in inequalities. It sanctifies great wealth and extreme poverty. It is a foe to labor, and labor unionism. It has grown to such horrible proportions, it will destroy America rather than reform itself.

Machines Triumphant From month to month, and year to year, we have tried to trace the onward sweeping climb of machine production. Probably no more vivid record of this havoc upon employment has been told than by the brief presented by the Cigar Makers' International Union of America to the President of the United States in connection with the proposed code of fair competition for that industry.

"The process of mechanization began about 15 years ago, and, today perhaps 60 per cent of the total output is produced by automatic machinery. Poor's Industry Service, Tobacco Industry, gives the number of machines and percentage of total output as follows:

"Year	Number of Machines	Per Cent of Total Output
1924	1,085	..
1926	18
1927	2,300	..
1928	35
1929	3,500	40
1930	4,170	47
1931	56
1933	4,600	..

"By consulting the statistics given, it can be demonstrated that 100 per cent of the output (at present about 4,500,000,000 cigars per year) could be produced by 27,000 operatives (including strippers and miscellaneous workers) if the entire industry were completely mechanized, and if the ratio of displacement remained the same as that estimated by the Department of Labor. Improved machinery would, however, accomplish the same result with fewer machine operatives.

"If such complete mechanization of the cigar industry were precipitated or rendered inevitable by the terms of the Code of Fair Competition, the weekly hours of work must be reduced from 45 to 14.5 in order to absorb the 57,000 workers who would be unemployed (84,000 having been employed in 1929)."

Probably few other industries reveal the machine trend as vividly as the cigar industry. But the trend is the same in all, and if not arrested or curtailed, will create an unemployment problem which will make 1929-1933 depression look like a zephyr.

Russian Recognition Russia has been recognized, and the nation still stands. What surprises everybody is the sigh of relief which has gone up from the whole country. Apparently the delay in recognition had reached a stage of absurdity.

The notes exchanged by the Russian plenipotentiary and President Roosevelt speak of friendship and good will between the "two great republics." For those who see beneath propaganda, and the surface of things, this official politeness may carry a great truth.

Russia and the United States are more alike than, say, the United States and Italy, or the United States and France, or Germany. Both nations are vast in domain. Both are rich in natural resources. Both are polyglot (Russia has 100 different dialects). Both are made up of large states. But above all else, both worship the machine. The United States gave industrial technology to the world. Russia is striving with all its might to secure this technology for itself. Russia is weak in production, strong in distribution; the United States is strong in production, weak in distribution. But each expects to repair its weaknesses by application of modern science and technique. If both continue the present lines of development, with machine production at base, the two nations will move toward a common culture, despite the difference between sovietism and parliamentarism.

Farmer and Worker It was reported at a meeting of railway labor executives in Washington that Milo Reno, insurgent farm leader, had been converted. He refuses to hold the view so many farmers are reported to hold that wages paid to industrial workers are really taken out of the farmers' income. This false, malicious and mischievous doctrine has been spread for years by propagandists of business interests and conservative politicians. It is equivalent to saying that the way to enrich an impoverished farm group is to impoverish an underpaid labor group. It plays upon the old antagonism between country and city. If Milo Reno sees the falsity of this view, perhaps there will be laid the basis for more accord between workers on farms and workers in industry.

NRA and Labor No writing ever appearing in this publication attracted more attention than "An Unsent Letter to the President of the United States" in the November issue. This appears to have touched some nerve of popular emotion and opinion.

We know that even many liberals in NRA did not like this plain speaking, but now after 30 days of reflection, we see no good reason to recede from our position.

Labor has had to fight bitterly for everything it has got from NRA. It has had to fight to protect even what it already had. This is painful and just a little tragic. It makes labor's patience and loyal support of the principle underlying NRA heroic and patriotic.

So the November indictment still stands. NRA has been administered in large part by business men, who are by habit, conviction and self-interest, more loyal to business interests than to the government. George Bernard Shaw is authority

for the statement that America is not ready for a New Deal because it has no civil servant class. He means what we mean. It has no disinterested third party—capable of placing country above business connections.

We predict if NRA succeeds, it will be only as disinterestedness, real patriotism, statecraft, impartiality, scientific outlook grow in NRA. We predict, if it fails it will be because business men serving business interests wreck it.

We Like Your Nerve According to the press, Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation presented figures to the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia which for sheer insolence just about win the prize.

First it should be stated that consumers' rates of the Potomac Electric Power Company, doing business in the District, depend by law upon operating costs. The Potomac Electric Power Company is building a new plant. It has ignored all protests of organized labor, and is building the plant non-union. The rate of pay for skilled mechanics is from 50 cents to 75 cents an hour. The scale for journeymen electricians in Washington is \$1.65 an hour. It is reported when the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation reported its labor costs for electricians on the new plant, it reported \$1.65 an hour.

Green on NRA These wise and brave words of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, are recommended to chisellers everywhere—yes, to chisellers in labor's ranks:

"I have no patience with those who condemn and find fault with the National Recovery Act. Labor has not fared perfectly under it. We have complaints to make—many of them. We have not gotten all out of it that we hoped for or that we were entitled to, but the friends of Labor, the masses of the people, are not going to condemn the National Recovery Act because it does not bring us over night all that we think we are entitled to.

"The American Federation of Labor and its hosts, the millions of workers whom it has the honor to represent, are going to stand behind a great fighting leader, a great President of the United States who actually is trying to do something for the masses of the people."

Observe, again, that in the past, culture has been the creation of the leisure class. The masses contributed to it by providing the privileged few with that leisure and security which is essential for meditation, study and the creation of non-marketable values. The Power Age breaks away from the past in this respect. It is potentially capable of providing not the dreaded but the welcomed leisure for all and at the same time eliminating the almost universal spectre of insecurity. Thus it creates a new environment in which creative thought and art can be pursued by anyone who is gifted to contribute. Whether this state of a higher culture for the masses will be attained depends not on the means offered by the available technique but upon the social forces that will direct their use.

—WALTER N. POLAKOV.



WOMAN'S WORK



NRA WOMEN'S GARMENT LABEL INDICATES UNION STANDARDS

A NEW label is beginning to make its impression on the woman shopper's consciousness. This is the NRA label now being used in the women's garment industry. It is not a union label but it does indicate that code standards are being complied with. And the code in this industry is one that was formulated by a joint committee of employers and representatives of the International Ladies Garment Workers. Wages and labor standards are similar to those prevailing in New York area union agreements. The code is regarded as most favorable to organized labor of any yet drawn.

Printed on white satin, with the familiar blue eagle and the words, "Manufactured under Coat and Suit Code Authority," the label is easy to identify and is placed in a conspicuous place in the lining of every garment made by manufacturers who obey the code. Five million labels were sold in the first two weeks immediately following their release, and manufacturers estimate that 20,000,000 in a year will be used.

It is true that the NRA label is not actually a union label. For some time there has been no union label used in the women's garment industry. Therefore the blue eagle label represents a step forward, at least. It will enable the purchaser to distinguish between sweatshop garments and those made in accordance with a union standard of wages and conditions. Popularity of this label undoubtedly will strengthen the union's position for it will help to eliminate the sweatshop and such unfair competition. And it is generally true that an employer who pays union wages will prefer to deal with union workers because of their greater efficiency. David Dubinsky, president of the union, declares:

"We are now entering upon a new deal in the cloak and suit industry. Thanks, in a great measure, to the constructive influence of the national recovery movement which has given our workers a new hope and a new spirit, cloak and suit shops are again fully organized and a rigid system of control of work conditions through the instrumentality of the Code Authority is being established all over the land wherever women's coats and suits are being manufactured.

"The ultimate success of our campaign against the sweatshop plague, let us bear in mind, will depend largely on the co-operation of the great consuming public and the immensely important

retailing interests of the country. We make therefore our appeal to the women of America, those who wear women's garments, to help us win the battle for humane and wholesome work conditions in the coat and suit shops and for decent standards of living for the tens of thousands of workers and their families employed in them. And we ask the retailers, who sell garments to the women of America and upon whose good-will and final judgment they depend, to give us their full measure of co-operation in this drive of all constructive factors in the coat and suit industry against the evil and the abomination of the sweatshop."

Guaranteed minimum wages on piece-work ranging from 60 cents to \$1.30 an hour in New York and Philadelphia shops, are provided for in the code, and employees in certain enumerated occupations must receive minimum weekly rates of \$29 to \$47. Eighty-five per cent of the industry is centered in New York City; and Philadelphia is becoming gradually an important center of garment manufacturing. In other cities of the east the wage is 10 per cent less; in the west the weekly rates are from \$22 to \$41 and piece rates from 53 cents to 85 cents.

Better Conditions Secured

A real victory for the International Ladies Garment Workers is the provision in the code that jobbers shall be held responsible for wages and conditions in the shops to which they award contracts for work. It has been possible for manufacturers to "hide" from the union by letting out work to sweatshops which frequently shift their place of business, pay indecently low wages and thus are able to underbid fair shops.

Sweatshop operations had reached such a height that they were alarming both to the union, and to established manufacturers who feared that they would be driven out of business through drastic competition.

Now the manufacturer who lets out work to shops must see that the wages specified in the code are paid, or must pay the difference himself. There are three union representatives on the code enforcement authority, which will have access to manufacturers' books when checking up is necessary. Organized garment workers are expected to be the main enforcement agents and organization is spreading throughout the east. Sweatshop workers are striking "to

enforce the code," and for recognition of the union.

Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Federal Women's Bureau, in a recent statement pointed out that the code meant a great improvement in standards for women workers in the industry. The abolition of child labor and industrial home work were cited as important gains.

Women's organizations interested in the protection of women workers and subscribing to the ideals of organized labor, have long felt the need of such a label on women's garments. Last spring a conference called by the National Women's Trade Union League was attended by representatives of workers, employers, and consumers, who met expressly for the purpose of sponsoring a label movement. The NRA label is said to have come into use as the result of this conference.

President's Lady Interested

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose interest in bettering the condition of women workers led to her active membership in the Women's Trade Union League, took a prominent part in the conference last spring. On October 9, she was the first to purchase a garment bearing the blue eagle label.

As we have tried to make clear, the NRA label is not a union label. It does, however indicate:

That the garment was made in accordance with wages and conditions specified by the code.

These wages and conditions are union wages and conditions.

And it is likely, though not certain, that the garment was made in a union shop.

As the *Typographical Journal* says, "The NRA label indicates hope and promise. The union label signifies realization and accomplishment." It is held that the government's efforts to educate the public to demand the new label will have the effect of making purchasers "label-minded," with the possibility of a strong, successful drive for the real union label developing later.

We have made this analysis of the NRA label for the women readers of the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL* in an effort to show them exactly what it signifies. By all means ask for this label when you buy. You do not want to buy garments made in a filthy sweatshop by workers who receive literally starvation pay. You naturally want to

(Continued on page 520)

Women's Auxiliary

TO ALL AUXILIARIES

Isn't it time that auxiliary press secretaries should get busy with letters to the JOURNAL? We are all interested in your activities and reports of progress. Perhaps you may inspire women in other cities to start auxiliary groups. They have never been more important than now.

Just to clear up any misunderstandings we will say again that correspondence for the JOURNAL must be in our hands by the first of the month in which the issue is published; this means that you must mail your letter before the last day of the preceding month.

We're hoping to hear from more of you and more often.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

May I take the privilege of acknowledging a letter received from a friend in Texas who asked some questions pertaining to an auxiliary and its membership? May I also state that I am greatly honored that she should seek my opinion.

There was a time not so very long ago when the strength of an auxiliary depended upon a large enrollment; however, I believe that the depression changed even that and it was well for us when we came to the realization that in order to have a successful auxiliary, we had to substitute, for the time being, friendship for membership.

There must be harmony and a thorough understanding of what your auxiliary is trying to accomplish. There must be a definite objective and each one must do their part faithfully, diligently, and unselfishly.

An auxiliary must also be interested in governmental affairs. Especially at this time it is absolutely necessary that we do our part in trying to establish in our people a happy frame of mind. In that way we can show our faith in the NRA.

There is never an excuse for not giving credit and justly praising those who are deserving.

Local 83 Auxiliary has a very small membership, but we feel that we can count our friends by the hundreds.

The following account might help you to see the splendid help and co-operation that we receive from our local.

I would like to take this means of expressing our deepest gratitude and sincere appreciation for the spirit and unselfishness in which Local 83 helped make our party of November 15 such a huge success, with over 200 in attendance.

The evening's entertainment consisted of dancing, card games, and other amusements.

The grand march was led by the president of our auxiliary, Mrs. Ralph Bennett, and her husband. It was a comical affair indeed, as a large number were dressed in old-fashioned costumes. The march ended with each one receiving a gay colored cap and a feathered whistle.

Miss Alene Mathis and Mr. W. D. Stanley won the waltz contest. Other prizes were:

Door prize, Martha Mary Edelman; old-fashioned waltz, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes; lady's costume, Mrs. E. E. Swingle; men's costume, Mr. Lee Markett; bridge, Mrs. Romberger; and an extra prize was won by Mrs. Ralph Bennett for second best costume.

Prizes consisting of an electric cake mixer, two electric toasters, creamer, flashlight, and a thermometer were donated by



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics

A becoming jumper dress for the school-girl with blouse made from a man's discarded shirt.

Many mothers make children's garments at home but the woman of creative mind finds pleasure in fashioning garments so that they are not only neat and serviceable but are so distinguished in style, line, cut, or trimming that they are "nicer than ready-mades."

The jumper dress is particularly nice for the school girl because it combines practicality with variety—a jumper of serviceable woolen or cotton material may be worn with many light or bright colored blouses, every one different.

The high cut jumper as shown in the picture is recommended by clothing specialists of the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics. They say it does not require more material than though the neck and armholes were cut lower, but has the advantage of showing only the sleeves and neck finish of the blouse. This means that blouses may be pieced where they do not show—the good parts of washable silk dresses may be used; small remnants of printed cottons that may be purchased for a few cents; broadcloth blouses made from discarded men's shirts; long-sleeved blouses of light-weight woollens for cold days—oh, such a variety of blouses—all easy to make and requiring little material. If the jumper itself is of good material and carefully made, the little girl has an outfit that will carry her through till spring for school and possibly even for "best."

the Musicians' Coffee Shop, Ham & Smith Electric, Merchants Electric, Spellman Electric, Myers Electric, Central Electric, and the Musicians' Cigar stand.

The women's auxiliary greatly appreciated their wonderful generosity. Also we want to thank our friends who donated cakes.

Mr. George Valdes sang a delightful selection.

The chief attraction consisted of coffee and home made cake served by the hostesses of the auxiliary, Mrs. Harry Underwood, Mrs. Myrtle Farington, Mrs. Ralph Bennett, and Mrs. G. C. Mathis.

On December 15 the lucky number will be drawn for the bedspread.

Mr. J. McDonnell served as master of ceremonies.

MRS. JEWELL MATHIS.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

After an absence of several months, I am going to make an attempt to write one or more articles for my auxiliary before my term expires. I have contemplated resigning several times on account of my health, but am unwilling to admit defeat, hence this attempt.

After discontinuing meetings for several months, our first meeting was held October 15, in the Knights of Pythias Hall, at 43½ South Fourth Street, with a goodly number in attendance. It was the general intention of our auxiliary to stand more united in spite of the distressful conditions, hoping that the NRA would fulfill the promises made for it.

A series of card parties are being planned to help raise funds for the auxiliary. The first one was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Schultz, 3510 Upton Ave., No., November 10.

Our meetings are held the third Wednesday of the month and as we entertain the husbands November 15, we look forward with great anticipation, for these meetings are greatly enjoyed by all.

The NRA should show all of us organized labor people what an important part the unions play in this new plan. Organization, co-operation, united efforts—the working people in all walks of life have the unions to thank for what money they have made,

(Continued on page 520)

ROAST STUFFED PORK SHOULDER

Have the butcher skin a trimmed, fresh picnic shoulder of medium to large size and remove the bones. Wipe the meat with a damp cloth. Lay the boned shoulder, fat side down, and carefully cut a few gashes where the meat is thickest, so that it will hold more stuffing. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Pile in a well-seasoned breadcrumb stuffing, begin to sew the edges of the shoulder together to form a pocket, and gradually work in the rest of the stuffing, not packing it, but putting in lightly as much as the shoulder will hold. Rub the outside of the meat with salt, pepper and flour. Place on a rack in an open pan without water. Sear for 30 minutes in a hot oven (480° F). Reduce temperature rapidly to a very moderate heat (300° to 325° F) and continue roasting at this temperature till meat is tender. It will require about three and a half hours to cook a four-pound shoulder at these oven temperatures.

Bulletin of the I. B. E. W. Radio Division

• • Prepared and Circulated by New York City Radio Unions for the Entire Industry • •

IN the first bulletin of the radio division of the I. B. E. W. it was indicated that the aims of the organization would be outlined. These may be summarized briefly as follows:

First: To raise the wage standards to a level consistent with the educational requirements and skill demanded from our members, using as a basis the scale prevailing in St. Louis of \$60 a week minimum.

Second: To shorten the workweek to 40 hours in order to absorb unemployed members.

Third: To improve the technical knowledge and skill of members through educational facilities made available by the union.

Fourth: To establish agreements with employers assuring union members regular working hours, stable salaries and preference in employment over non-members.

Fifth: To promote friendly relations with employers to the mutual benefit of them and the members and to thus furnish an instrument to combat the unfair practices of the unscrupulous employer detrimental to the members and to the fair and reasonable employer.

Sixth: To promote a closer co-operation between artists, musicians and other station employees through their union affiliations with the American Federation of Labor.

Seventh: To establish a reserve fund for the purpose of extending financial aid to members in need through injury, illness or unemployment.

Eighth: To circulate information to the entire profession in order to inculcate the principles of co-operation and united action thus protecting the older members from unfair competition from new members of the profession and protecting the new members' future against unfair practices amongst themselves.

Ninth: To promote a spirit of friendship and confidence in our fellow members to break down the artificial barriers which tend to rise between employees of the large stations and those of the small stations. Realizing that our problems are fundamentally the same this tendency towards class distinction is to be discouraged.

Tenth: To rid the profession of the unprincipled few who will use any means and tactics in order to advance themselves at the expense of the square shooter.

Eleventh: To fight the employer who will encourage and favor these few unprincipled individuals in order to create suspicion and distrust and generally

lower the morale of the serious and fair employee.

Twelfth: To arouse the members to a full realization of the significance of their jobs and by publicity acquaint the advertiser, sponsor and general public with their duties and responsibilities.

Those are some of the problems which the radio division of the I. B. E. W. is solving for its members and as others arise they will be outlined here.

Some Time Worn Alibis

Often in talking to a man about joining our organization we hear this excuse: "Yes, I'd like to belong, but I want to see what my boss says about it first." It is not hard to convince such a man that only one out of 10 employers will say: "Go ahead, I was going to raise your salary \$10 next week anyway." The other nine employers, knowing that once the radio technician is organized and fully realizes his strength and strategic place in the industry, it will be only a question of time until the allowance for technical employees' salaries will have to be increased; and what employer wants to openly encourage such a turn of events? Don't expect him to push you in; he expects you to take the initiative or secretly hopes that you won't.

Another will say: "Wait until this station or that has joined up, then I'll come in." What he meant to say was that when we have done all the hard work he will come in and share our benefits.

Or, "I lost money in other organizations which collapsed when they were most needed." The answer is that the I. B. E. W. has functioned continuously since 1891; it has weathered many a depression and will be here for years to come. The radio division has been operating since 1926 and is daily gaining new strength. Recognition of the I. B. E. W. as the exclusive representative of broadcast technicians at the code hearing in Washington is genuine proof of the solidarity and strength of the organization.

To the man who says: "I have a good job with fair pay, what will organization benefit me?" We can only say that he is fortunate, but in the same breath add that stations have been known to change owners and new managements have been known to cut salaries and lengthen hours and that unless he has a contract guaranteeing him his present salary and working conditions, organization will most certainly be to his benefit in obtaining such security.

But the most inane of all alibis was from the fellow who said: "I don't think

any radio technician is worth more than \$30 a week." He shall forever remain anonymous for fear of what might happen to him were his name revealed. As for an answer; we'd rather not say any more about it.

Need for Accurate Statistics

It is becoming increasingly more evident that in our differences with employers our demands can be won only by the presentation of arguments backed by accurate facts and figures. For the use of this organization in future hearings before the Broadcast Code Authority it is vital that we have accurate data on the following points:

One: What is the weekly salary of each member of your technical staff?

Two: Have there been any increases or cuts within the past six months?

Three: Has there been any increase or reduction in personnel within the past six months?

Four: Did your employer sign the President's Re-employment Agreement?

Five: Has there been any change in working hours since the code hearing in Washington? (Note: Some employers who had worked their staff less than 48 hours per week immediately following the hearing, where the I. B. E. W. demanded a 40-hour week, increased the time to a full 48 hours in order to justify the claim made by the National Association of Broadcasters that the 40-hour week would wreck the industry.)

Six: Give name and address of all radio technicians whom you know to be unemployed. (Note: National Association of Broadcasters claimed at the code hearing that there was little or no unemployment among radio technicians.)

Seven: Has your employer sought to organize his staff into so-called employee's associations or company unions? If so give a brief outline of activity.

Eight: Has he attempted to collect funds from employees to carry on such company unions?

Forward this information to Radio Division, Local No. 3, I. B. E. W., 130 East 25th Street, New York City, care of Louis Jurgensen. The information will be tabulated and forwarded to the International Office in Washington.

We are happy to welcome into our organization, Radio Local No. 253, of Birmingham, Ala. This is a strictly radio local and has the whole state of Alabama to work in. Its officers are Sterling L. Hicks, president; Norman S. Hurley,

(Continued on page 526)



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO., RADIO DIVISION

Editor:

Keeping Up with the News Concerning the Growing Radio Division of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

From the Desk of the Press Secretary

(Mail all communications regarding news of this growing division to the press secretary, care of the radio division of Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., 1018 S. Boyle Ave., St. Louis, Mo.)

All of you know what a struggle it has been to get this division started from one small group of men to where it is today and from the looks of things it won't be long before it will be one of the strongest organizations in the country. Much credit must go to those who have put their shoulders to the wheel and carried on to get the great advancement that has been made to date.

Act at once is what appears at the heading of a paid advertisement in a booklet published for the radio operators and this advertisement goes on to say that, "The only radio operators union to represent you at the broadcast hearing. We aim to be 100 per cent by January 1, 1934, and we need you."

Yes, we radio operators are happy that we could be represented by such leaders as those who fought for the radio man at the NRA hearing. And the radio men appreciate the support given to our movement and most of all for that special effort put forth by the entire I. B. E. W. to get those representation slips, etc., from the country's radio men, whether union or not, so that the I. O. and our representatives could represent them at that hearing. Now let's not stop at that but let's keep going and this time get application blanks filled out and signed by those same men.

The newest radio divisions of local unions are in Birmingham, Ala., and Oakland, Calif. Brother L. C. Kron is the business manager of L. U. No. 253, in Birmingham, and out on the west coast we can't thank Brother C. D. Kennedy, business manager of L. U. No. 24, enough because your writer has been in touch with the situation on the west coast and knows what opposition he must have had when he went after those radio operators. By next issue of the WORKER I hope to have a story from both of these fellows.

You other business managers out there, let us help you in what ways we can. If my geography memory is right, San Francisco is just across the bay from Oakland and there are about five radio stations there. Then about 500 miles down the coast we find Los Angeles with, if memory is right, eight radio stations and about four or five more between there and San Diego. I know from correspondence that most of these operators want to be organized and are sitting on the fence not knowing what union to join. Well, that's easy, it's the I. B. E. W. One of those fellows even went so far as to write to the secretary of the A. F. of L. and his reply was that the jurisdiction as to the radio operators was the I. B. E. W. Could it be any plainer?

READ

The industrial union movement, by L. U. No. 348.
The way out, by L. U. No. 339.
Fort Wayne analyzes the situation, by L. U. No. 723.
Wiring a CCC camp, by L. U. No. 665.
NRA from the local angle, by L. U. No. 83.
How the company union really works, by L. U. No. 912.
Radio News, by L. U. No. 1.
Radio local prospers, by L. U. No. 253.
Ragged individualism, by L. U. No. 233.
Ye olde columnist, Bachie, by L. U. No. 211.
Two things: tribute to Bachie, and local still on top, by L. U. No. 28.
Public Works help, by L. U. No. 240.
Brother Ingram on need of a code, by L. U. No. 716.
Kansas City radio group strong, by L. U. No. 124.
Convincing argument, not clubs, by L. U. No. 226.
Value of organization, by L. U. No. 319.
Here they are, boys. Better and wiser letters written by our own correspondents.

WCFL, in Chicago, the "Voice of Labor," one midnight carried a speech by our International Representative, Brother Thomas R. McLean, directed to the radio operator. How many of you heard it? Tried to get a copy of it for publication but was told that Brother McLean just got up there and with only penciled notes made this oration, giving true facts. Thanks, WCFL, for giving the Brotherhood that time.

Brother McLean says, "It looks like the Brotherhood and the broadcasters can not agree on a 40-hour week. President Roosevelt will have to step in to settle the matter with a code of his own writing. The radio operator should realize the importance of getting behind this organization at once as the fight has just started and stalling around waiting to see what happens will seriously affect his future. An isolated organization will do no good; they must be nationally effective."

All radio operators should know that the broadcasters are organized and they desire more than anyone to have the radio operator split up into as many company unions and other unions as they can. Then it would be very easy for the broadcasters to break them up and have the operator way down in salary, etc. Are we going to allow this?

It should be lots easier now that the radio men know that the I. B. E. W. will do all that's possible for them. But let's not let those other fellows get the least bit of a foothold in organizing the radio men. Well,

I think at least one of these organizations that tried to get in on the radio game has had enough of it since they were asked to leave the room during that hearing in Washington. I am referring to the American Radio Telegraphists' Association, which invaded the radio field and spread about literature condemning the A. F. of L. Watch them for any activity on their part; do your best to stop it. Then let's not forget about those I. A. T. S. E. fellows. They need plenty of watching, also. No doubt there are many other organizations but don't forget that the I. B. E. W. has had radio men carrying their card for more than seven years.

If any of you fellows are interested in radio magazines, one of them which is a real friend to our division is "C.Q." Its editors have given the radio division of the I. B. E. W. a column. Not only that but print such articles as the following:

"Victory for American Federation of Labor Unit

"Saturday, June 24, marked a signal victory for the unit of radio men under the banner of the A. F. of L., when a certain eastern radio broadcasting station, having dickered at length and finally defied the organization, dropped off the air at 9:03 p. m., just before the main feature of the evening was to go on. The usual signing off announcement was made and the station was off until a little after 11 p. m., when operators from a large chain system arrived and tried to put the station back on the air with emergency equipment.

"The modulation was rather poor, and the battle of station owner and labor officials continued in a conference room until four o'clock in the morning, when an agreement to an eight-hour day and six-day week was finally won with double time for all overtime work. Previous working conditions were a flat weekly pay, with very often a 12-hour day, and sometimes a seven-day week. The station was on the air the scheduled time next morning with perfect transmission."

Radio station WCFL, in Chicago, known as "The Voice of Labor," was the first radio station in the windy city to recognize the radio division of the I. B. E. W. and pay their operators union wages.

Another news item from the windy city: Chicago has three police radio stations and they have also recognized the I. B. E. W. radio division and are paying their operators union wages. There are more but who they are I can't recall but expect to have a complete story on what's going on in that city before next issue, from Maynard Marquard, chief at WCFL.

In a recent column Brother T. R. McLean brings out the fact that even though your territory or city has only one or two radio stations in it, organize them. Listen to this: Jersey City, N. J., has only two radio stations in its limits but these two stations are 100 per cent union.

A salute to the boys in Kansas City, Mo. They had a long and hard struggle but got there just the same.

Brother Vernon Fish, assistant to Brother H. P. Koenig, business manager of L. U. No.

I, had the job of getting the members of that local's radio men's signatures on that NRA petition from this territory. Even though the radio men have all sorts of hours, he got every one of them on the dotted line. Not only that, but also the non-union operators in this locality were added to that list of names. We might add that when Brothers Koenig and Fish go after something one can always look for results.

All business managers and local union officials who have organized the radio men in their territory can help us by giving us whatever information possible to add to this column. What they have had to contend with, what has been accomplished, etc. Or, if you have completed the job see that some one is appointed to take care of this item. It will help us a lot.

A recent article appearing in a well-known paper gives us the information that the large broadcast stations and organizations are getting worried about the progress that the radio men are making in getting unionized. It states that the I. B. E. W. has been lining up the radio men in the cities that have branches of the Brotherhood and these broadcast organizations have gone so far as to delegate their officers to fight the progress made by the I. B. E. W., and goes on to say that in the meantime the list of union radio operators continues to grow. Well, that's progress; don't you think so?

This word for word copy of one of the many letters recently received shows how anxious the radio man is to be organized and how badly he is seeking information regarding being organized:

"A copy of the July issue of the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS has just come into my hands and I read with great interest your article on organizing the radio industry.

"There is great interest in this subject among the hundred-odd licensed radio telephone operators in (name of town) and immediate vicinity. We would greatly appreciate it if you will send us any data you may care to along these lines, especially on the following:

"What per cent of the above classified men belong to your organization?

"What is your wage scale and for how many hours per day and week?

"What requests did you make in your code to the NRA? If you submitted one?

"Any other pertinent information on a constitution, and any other working agreement you may have with your employers. Copies of either or all if you care to send them.

"Do the managements of all stations there recognize your union?

"We will greatly appreciate your sending us any part of this information in the first mail possible as there is a great movement on here and we want to act while everyone is in the mood.

"Thanking you in advance for information and courtesies, I am,

"Yours very truly,

"_____."

This is just one of the many letter received. Also, wires have reached us asking for copies of such and such a thing and that information was wanted along a certain line and that meetings had been arranged, etc. Lots of times we have had to grit our teeth and take it, but now we are smiling and that smile broadens day after day. To all of you who have put your shoulder to the wheel and pushed, the radio men thank you. Here's signing off until next month and hoping that we have enough news to fill at least one more page than this time.

W. J. KELLER.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

The following letter has been sent to the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia:

November 23, 1933.

Honorable Richmond B. Keech,
Public Utilities Commission,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Commissioner:

We note with a good deal of dismay in re-

ports in the public press that Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, acting as a production expert for the Potomac Electric Power Company and the Georgetown Gas Light Company, has presented figures to your august body relative to labor costs on certain jobs of these two utilities.

We note that the new construction job of a generation plant for the Potomac Electric Power Company at Buzzard's Point, D. C., has been charged in the estimate of production costs for this property with a labor bill for electricians of \$1.65 per hour. This is an



JAMES S. MEADE

Born—March 2, 1874.

Died—December 3, 1933.

Death, ending a long fight against illness, came to former International Treasurer James S. Meade early in December. A member in continuous good standing since 1900, he was one of the most widely known figures in the Brotherhood. His quick friendliness and active spirit of co-operation made Jimmy a popular and beloved fellow worker and official.

Born in Philadelphia, most of Brother Meade's early activities centered in that city. He was secretary of Local Union No. 98 for many years before becoming an International Representative. He contributed much to the early foundation of the local union, to the labor movement of the city, and to the building industry.

He held the office of International Treasurer from October 1, 1922, to December 31, 1923. His tenure as International Representative was from September, 1925, to January, 1930. In that year, he became assistant to the International President.

Death came quietly to him at his home in Washington and he was buried there, following Requiem Mass at the Church of the Nativity. Members of the Brotherhood attended. Interment occurred at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

erroneous statement, an erroneous estimate, and is either a willful misrepresentation or an error testifying to the incompetency of this engineering firm. This job at Buzzard's Point is a non-union job, employing out-of-town electricians against the protests of L. U. No. 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., and against protests of certain members of Congress sitting upon the District of Columbia Committee. Though this plant is being built out of money secured from the citizens and taxpayers of Washington, no work was provided for Washington electricians or other mechanics at the going rate of \$1.65 per hour. Instead we have positive information that the rates of \$.50 and \$.75 were paid to these electrical workers. We can understand this bookkeeping. It means that the 6 per cent regular rate of return allowed by Congress upon the production costs for the Potomac Electric Power Company is thus raised by means of this legerdemain, in so far as labor costs go, to 20 per cent.

We emphatically protest such methods and such bookkeeping and ask the Public Utilities Commission to seek steps to rectify this error.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) C. F. PRELLER,
Business Manager, L. U. No. 26.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The November issue of the JOURNAL, we dare say, was the best that our eyes have had the pleasure of feasting on in many a moon. There wasn't a dry line anywhere, nor did interest lag in its reading.

The articles on the electrical work at the World's Fair and the lighting used on the sets at Hollywood were more than interesting, they were an education. It is reading of this character that makes the JOURNAL a "magazine extraordinary." Small wonder that it is in demand not only in this country but actually finds its way around the world.

In the scribes' section, that ace of aces with the pen, Bachie, covers himself with glory. How that boy can talk on paper! We can almost read his letter with our eyes

shut. His account of his matrimonial venture and how he wound up his travels by settling and becoming thoroughly domesticated is a masterpiece of its own. We think it would not be amiss to offer a suggestion that Brother Bachie have a picture "took" and send it in to the JOURNAL to serve as a sort of "frontispiece" for the correspondence section of the JOURNAL. Here he would be ornamental as well as useful. How's that for a suggestion, brother scribes?

Brother James O'Malley sends his regards to Bachie.

Conditions in this territory have not improved in the least. There are signs that some slight, but very slight, improvement will be made in the future.

We can say at this time that our relief committee is still functioning 100 per cent. This is our ace committee. These boys function without fear or favor and they do a real good job. This group comprises "Whitey" Hoffman, George Repp and Al Gettman. They have been dispensing relief now for quite a time to those who are in need of their services. We can safely say that this committee has the confidence and gratitude of every member who had the occasion to go before it.

At present we are all mourning the loss of a valuable friend of the cause of labor, the president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, Henry F. Broening.

Here was a man who gave of his time and services unstintingly and unselfishly. A man one could approach at all times and at any time and find a real friend when in need of his services. Here we find the governor of the state and officers and officials down the line in mourning for our late friend.

Well, we just went through the ordeal of passing a new set of by-laws. This was just completed at a special meeting. These by-laws were classed as a distinctive program by one of the officers who now appears to have been thoroughly discredited. The rank and file thought them good enough to vote them in to the tune of close to three to one. It seems to take a 20-pound maul to drive sense and a convincing argument into the heads of some people. The body wanted the change, demanded a change, as witnessed by the large number of signatures to the by-

laws, and got the change. Yet, in spite of disparaging remarks in criticising the body and classing the body as being without common sense, and ignoring the demands voiced, the boys seemed to know what they wanted.

In spite of all the dire prophecies by the opponents L. U. No. 28 is still on top, a conservatively progressive, loyal organization. Can anything more be expected of a local?

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

"A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year," with no regrets for the passing of the fourth year of the depression, but with a brighter and much wiser outlook on the future.

Democracy is at last being applied from a governmental source. The altruistic acts of the present administration have inspired the confidence of the American people. Through intelligent leadership, government is determined to eliminate the cause of depressions instead of playing politics with its effects. The people have concurred in this policy, and will continue to support the administration, although opposing forces are already at work seeking to undermine the efforts of the President.

"We do our part" has become a national slogan, but it demands action to be effective. The NRA can only function for the benefit of all through the co-operation of every economic organization in the United States, and its success depends on the attitude of established organizations, which have proven their value by the test of years.

The most important thing to most of the people in our country today and the future is wages. The economic life of the nation hinges on wages. The workingman's dollar is never idle. It circulates 100 per cent. It constitutes our economic life stream, and the inability of private industry to keep this stream flowing, which is of such vital importance to all the people, is sufficient cause for governmental intervention.

Our elusive American standard of living is lost somewhere between the poorhouse and the White House. It is up to labor to establish it on a permanent basis, one that will perpetuate an assurance of a decent living for every American family.

To accomplish this great humanitarian task is the ultimate goal of organized labor. It is a worthy cause and should merit the support of every right thinking man and woman, but too many of our men and women allow the press of the nation to do their thinking for them. The press, with its constitutional right of freedom, which we would not deny, has long enjoyed the unique position of being the chief factor in the formation of public opinion, and with few exceptions it has continually betrayed the trust of a majority of the people through the medium of its editorial columns. The reason is obvious.

Being subservient to special interest groups, who thrive on the exploitation of labor, it cannot be expected to do otherwise. We have a fair example of this in our own city, in a recent series of articles and editorials in the Los Angeles Times. Organized labor is branded as un-American and in the same inconsistent breath of printers' ink organized merchants and manufacturers are called upon to rally round the open-shop standard to protect and prolong this odious system, which fosters competition in the ranks of labor, with the resultant long hours of work at low wages, unemployment, loss of workingmen's homes, poverty, slums, crime, an unparalleled number of families on the county charity list and a labor slave market on Towne Avenue that is a disgrace

As Little Children Dream of Santa Claus

This is the season of friendships, and appropriately enough, the writer stops with a holiday thought for the readers of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

I count the year now closing the most successful year we have known since 1929. Nor is this because of any financial prosperity, but for better still, understandings of true unionism, the fickle dropped from the ranks and the faithful remained.

And if in the last 12 months the pages of the JOURNAL have been more interesting and attractive, it is traceable to the marked interest which the readers have manifested, and the Editor's untiring efforts.

There is no greater incentive.

I ask of the New Year, so nearly upon us, for larger correspondence of praise, criticism and suggestions from the members so that the Editor knows your opinion of the JOURNAL.

Once more, Brothers, while cathedral chimes break the quiet of the night; while greens wreath the windows and doors, and little children dream of Santa Claus and sugar plums; while families gather, and friends remember friends long forgotten, the writer stops with gratitude for the Brothers and readers, friendship known throughout the year and asks that this be read as a personal Christmas card on which is inscribed the sincerest of holiday greetings:

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

G. L. MONSIVE, LOCAL NO. 595

to our twentieth century civilization. If this be Americanism then our government should apologize to England for the Revolutionary War.

What can the membership of Local Union No. 83 do to rectify this deplorable condition?

Practically nothing, individually, but fortunately we are a part of a great national organization, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, an American institution, with American ideals, which has for its objective a decent standard of living for American families.

It is incumbent on you to become an active member, do your part by attending the meetings of the local, familiarize yourself with the 1934 program of your officers. They are sacrificing much of their time to further your economic interests. Show your appreciation by co-operating with them in their endeavor to raise the standard of living in your home. In this way we can move forward as a unit.

The progress of a labor organization is not entirely dependent on increased membership from without, but to a greater extent from an increase of active members from within.

Our next meeting is Wednesday evening, January 3, 1934. Resolve to be present.

W. AUTHORSON.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO., RADIO DIVISION

Editor:

This is the first opportunity I have had to correspond with the JOURNAL since the formation of the radio division of L. U. No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.

The organization of the radio division here in Kansas City has advanced with lightning speed and precision and can now boast of a 100 per cent membership among the operators and technicians of the major radio broadcasting stations in the Kansas City area.

The first meeting held for the purpose of organizing the radio division was the latter part of September at Hotel President. It was attended by a very representative number of the licensed operators employed in Kansas City. At that meeting the entire executive board of L. U. No. 124 was present to explain the advantages of unionism for both the employee and the employer. The guest speaker of the evening was Brother H. P. Koenig, business manager of L. U. No. 1, of

St. Louis, who gave a very interesting and instructive talk regarding the progress of the radio division of L. U. No. 1. Brother Koenig made a special trip to Kansas City to assist in the formation of a radio division in Kansas City, and great credit is due him for his help and very valuable suggestions.

Thus encouraged by the enthusiasm shown at the first meeting, the operators themselves elected to have a second meeting the following week, which was attended by practically every employed operator in Kansas City. At this meeting the full executive board of L. U. No. 124 was present. Very interesting speeches were given by Max Dwyer and Cliff Langsdale. At the conclusion of the informal talks, a business session was held and applications for membership received, and thus the nucleus of the radio division was formed.

Officers of the radio division are Brothers Joseph Flaherty, president; Henry Goldenberg, vice president, and James Gardner, secretary-treasurer. Several committees were formed, chief of which was the committee to draw up a working agreement. During the following three weeks all the available working agreements from the other cities were studied, and an agreement meeting the conditions in Kansas City was drawn up, later



Members of Local Union No. 59 Shown in Picture and Reading, Left to Right: Wm. J. Cox, T. M. Kersey, S. R. Bryant, R. R. Calhoun, C. Pratley, D. Ferguson, V. H. Torbert, Ray Rupard (in charge of work), E. L. Jernigan, Rice Jones, Clyde Lohr, F. C. Herron, F. E. Cross, and E. H. Bratley (city electrician). Members working on job but not shown on picture: W. I. Buchanan, E. C. Clevenger, Roy Johnson, J. L. Tey, P. M. Laughlin, and Wm. M. Buckley.

presented to the members of the radio division, and approved.

During the first weeks of organizing, meetings were held at 12:30 a. m. every Sunday morning. Now regular meetings are held the first and third Sunday mornings (Saturday night) of each month at 12:30 a. m., and every meeting has been very well attended and much enthusiasm has been expressed. All the operators are very proud of their affiliation with the radio division of L. U. No. 124, and are all working together as a unit to gain their cause.

Brothers Smiley and Langley have been very active in contacting the managers of the various radio broadcasting stations to explain the purposes of the organization as well as the working agreement. Practically without exception the managers have been in a very receptive mood, and great progress has been made.

Credit is due the entire executive board of L. U. No. 124 for their continued, untiring efforts in behalf of the radio operators' cause, and special thanks and commendation are tendered to Brothers Slade, Smiley, Langley and Bott who have attended practically every meeting of the radio division and have been instrumental in steering the radio division toward a successful goal.

It is hoped that the new radio division will go a long way to promote harmony between the radio station employer and the radio operators, and eventually raise the standards of radio operating.

W. R. CRAMER.

L. U. NO. 145, DAVENPORT, IOWA; ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE, ILL., AND VICINITY

Editor:

Excuse me, Jack, for intruding to give you a few lines to let you know that the Tri-Cities are still on the map—but a little in the "dumps." We are just struggling along the best that is in us.

Last Spring I was removed from the list as press secretary for the lack of good news. Brother Jack Hart was supposed to take the news items of the local to the press. It looks as if Jack has lost his scribe (as being a married man, don't you know) although I will not give you an assumed name.

Jobs here have been very scarce this year. The job on the dam was a loss to our boys, except on the roller dam, or "gates," as you would call it, which was done by a local contractor—the Spears Electric, of Davenport. That was perhaps about 30 per cent of the electrical work done. The Collier Construction, of Cleveland, Ohio, had the larger portion of the job, which included the gate controls machinery, store house, and ornamental lighting on the locks. However, the lighting in the store house was installed by the Blackhawk Electric Company, of Rock Island.

I might say that we were not permitted to work for the Collier Construction Company. We are quite sure some of the visiting boys carried their cards in their pockets.

Another government job which was a hoax was the East Moline postoffice which was done by the Zuneth Electric Company, of New York City. They finished by default,

and some of the boys got a few days at the finish.

The International Harvester job in East Moline was another bad break. They could not see their way clear to employ union men on that job, so kindly remember this when you see their advertising in print.

It has been mentioned that Brother Jimmie Harrell, of Peoria, was seen in the Tri-Cities Local No. 145. Would be pleased to see him some fourth Friday night at the Labor Temple in Rock Island. If you plan your trip again remember the night.

Other news which we are glad to have is that Locals No. 154 and No. 109 have consolidated, and we are in hope that they will make their headquarters in the Rock Island Labor Temple. I am sure L. U. No. 145 will give them its moral support.

Employment in the electrical field has only been about 30 per cent normal in the past year. Although some of the boys have gotten the 30 hours of work some weeks, just the same we are still paying our way. We still have our business manager, Brother Jap Woods, on the payroll, although it is not a very large roll that he gets. We are still hoping that the good old days will be here again.

The Rock Island brewery has completed the rewiring for electric lights, but we still have some work left on their power wiring. This job furnished employment for the electricians and, by the way, we were the only 100 per cent tradesmen on the job. You can see that we travel on Cross Country beer here, and it surely hits the spot. Although they



Not Cadets, Not Movie Ushers, But Electric Maintenance Men, and Rocket Car Pilots at Sky-Ride, Chicago's World Fair. My, My, What Is This Old World Coming to, Girls? From Left to Right: (Top row) C. Busch, H. Land, J. Hughes, J. McCallum, F. Evans, H. Slaney, A. Lindsey, J. O'Connor, J. Wachs; (Middle row) F. Schorr, P. Cooper, F. Young, R. Pahl, J. Kingma, C. Monson, F. Cosgrove; (Bottom row) C. Behmer, W. Hemphill, R. Herdeck, R. Butler, C. Reynolds, T. Dooley, R. Lacy, J. Koubek, all members of L. U. No. 134.

got a very late start they will be able to supply the demand next year.

Speaking of next year, we do not have long to wait. There goes Thanksgiving and here comes Christmas and the NRA playing the big roll. Let us hope that it will be a success. If the I. B. E. W. officers and members will only keep their heads up and their noses to the grindstone perhaps we will be able to get conditions straightened out next year with the "New Deal."

G. O.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Here it is just as it has been jotted down during the month. Notes for the December WORKER:

The October issue is the best number of the last decade—feature articles, editorials and letters are all high grade. Especially enjoyed the World's Fair wiring by Waldenfelds, and the Toronto letter from Selke.

And The Copyist is still only 35 (what?)! Thirty-five to 65 is a long ways to travel—for one so young—but after the first half century mark is passed, it does not seem so long. (Does it, Ernie?) "Among my souvenirs" is a copy of the WORKER for January, 1926, wherein my colleague from Zinzinnatti, in his feature story, "Why I Am a Union Man," confesses to 22 years continuous standing; and now, eight years later, he would have us believe that he is only 35. Of course, he could have been born with a union card in his mouth instead of the proverbial silver spoon. (Laugh that off, yuh old potato.)

What's become of those two grand old scribes, Archie Maze, of Galesburg and Al Danielson, from Oakland? And where is the kid who used to carve his initials on all the tree-trunks and poles? Is it possible that he has joined the Forgotten Men?

All of which reminds me of Snyder's Drug Store, which was located at Knoxville and Armstrong Avenues, in old Perry. About 35 years ago (The Copyist has me doing it, too) they used to make the swellest chocklit sodys and maple nut sundaes of any place in town, and many's the errand I ran for the neighbors, to get the necessary dime with which to buy 'em. Would Holly know anything about the old "corners"? It's been a long time since his handiwork has graced these pages. How cum, "Leon"? (Maybe that'll get a rise or a growl outta him.)

For perfect synchronism I refer to the Cuban rebels; as note how they timed their revolutions, coincidental with the dying gasps of our prohibition era. No, they ain't so dumb!

Wonder why the rise in the price of gold causes the dollar to depreciate? Dealy should elucidate pronto.

Lissen, Sir Ed., why not send the "unsent letter" to Mr. Roosevelt? 'Twill prove to all the chiselers that you and the rest of us are not all solid ivory between the ears.

And lissen again, amigo, despite your blue pencil I done got me a large sample old-fashioned apple butter, smear-case and a couple of bowls of pepper-pot (tripe-soup to youse folks outside of the Philadelphia area).

NRA—undoubtedly this is the golden opportunity for labor to reorganize and regain much of its former power, but for Gawd's sake won't someone use a sledge to beat a few brains into those birds who organize to-night and strike tomorrow? In a neighboring large city the teamsters and truck drivers organized; 10 hours later 1,000 of them pulled a walkout and it is a safe bet that 900 didn't know why. I realize that this subject was thoroughly and most ably covered by Carr, of L. U. No. 124, in the November

NUMBERS AVAILABLE

The International Office has a large supply of the following issues of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL:

January, 1933
February, 1933
March, 1933
April, 1933
May, 1933
June, 1933
August, 1933
September, 1933
November, 1933

These JOURNALS are suitable for organization purposes, we think, and we will be glad to send them to any local unions if they will send us their requests.

issue. We admire the scribe from Kansas City for having the courage of his convictions, and hope he has fully recovered from the recent operation.

With beautiful Christmas cards three for a nickel and the one and a half cent postage rate still in force for "unlicked" envelopes, we surely have something to be thankful for, come this holiday season. But the suspense is getting on my nerves—walking toward the bed-room closet and the wife sez: "Don't go in there just now"; then start for a hall closet and the kid pipes up with the same warning. Is it possible that old Santa is coming to our house?

Johnnie Morretti, L. U. No. 211's speed-king, was called home on a sad errand. His father passed away. Sorry, old top. The "Wop" is "ace-high," so the Atlanta, Ga., boys should treat him accordingly. He is not chiseling on the southern Brothers, but is assembling two racing cars, at which he is a wizard.

Very sorry to record that Sam Forbes, L. U. No. 211, is in the local hospital with a broken knee cap. The accident occurred while working on the first real job he has had for a couple of years. Dam' tough!

Greetings to "Whitey" Smoot, "the Seattle Flash"! Was glad to see him back between these covers again.

My attention was just called to an old gazabo who was geared up for horseback riding. His outfit consisted of a green hat, brown coat, yellow cravat, cream colored breeches and highly polished dark red boots. Oh, Lord, wait until the horse sees him!

A merry Christmas and a very happy and prosperous New Year to all youse guys and youse gals! Auf wiedersehen and mozel toy!

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

The postman leaves with us today correspondence from an old ex-member and one of the pioneers of L. U. No. 212, Brother Frank Warner. Frank can well be rated as a pioneer, as he became a member of the Brotherhood prior to the formation of L. U. No. 212. The outfit was then known as L. U. No. 30, a mixed local whose membership consisted of both inside wiremen and linemen. Frank joined L. U. No. 30 in 1900, and he is carrying today the same card number issued to him when he was initiated, No. 4791.

Together with the letter was a photo of "ye olden tymes," which very likely, Frank, is one of your mementos of former days, and I (Simonton) will gladly return it to you if you will, at any time, advise me as to your address. To those who may be interested, this photo was taken on Labor Day, 1911, and shows four (at that time) members of L. U. No. 212, in a seven passenger touring car, right-hand drive with gear shifts located on the outside of the car. This aggregation was headed for the Dearborn County fair at Lawrenceburg, Ind. Records show they experienced 26 punctures and one blowout. I presume you can say that with the exception of tire trouble they finally reached the end of a perfect day.

Of the four who took the trip, Frank, but two are alive today—yourself and Keller.

Mason died following a long period of sickness which had developed into tuberculosis. He spent his last days on his old houseboat along the river front, until he was no longer physically able to care for himself, when he was removed to the branch hospital at which he died. I believe this was in the year 1922.

Nenzel withdrew from the local in January, 1920, to try his luck in the contracting game. I don't think he carried on more than a couple of years when he died. He was not a member at that time.

Keller also withdrew from the local several years ago and established a shop of his own on 12th Street, near Elm. He is still carrying on at the same location. Just how he is doing at the present I don't know, as I have seen very little of him during recent years. He employs the boys from L. U. No. 212, not steadily but when his work requires it.

We note, Frank, that you were headed for Havana, Cuba. Well, we hope that you made it o. k., also hope you did not come in close range of any of their recent uprisings. You know it has been rather difficult for even a native to get by in that territory lately.

It was interesting to know that you in your travels pick up an occasional WORKER. It is for the benefit of such old-timers as yourself that I send to press copy of a personal nature which I think will be of interest and cause you to feel that you are still one of the old outfit.

November 22 brought the season's first real snow, which served among other purposes as a reminder that we were rapidly approaching the holiday season. As far as elaborate celebration or unnecessary remembrances are concerned they are absolutely out. We all feel that December 25, 1933, will simply be one more passing date on the calendar. We have all reason, however, to predict that previous mid-winter hardships will, this year, be reduced considerably, due to the recent action of the national government, for which we should all be extremely grateful.

Together with the well wishes of L. U. No. 212 as a unit, I wish to extend my personal greetings to every one at this time.

To those who are financially able, we hope you will enjoy this Christmas in every detail,



and would suggest that in some way you remember some one who will be unable to carry on as they have in the past, but who still appreciates the good things in life.

It is with many regrets that we note the passing away of the wife of Brother Herman Baade. Baade is one of our older (in point of membership) members, who has always maintained a host of friends. I join with them at this time in expressing a deep feeling of sympathy which in this case is so deserved.

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Editor:

As I was laid up for two weeks in October I hope to be excused for missing the November issue.

The provincial parliament elections took place November 2, and out of the many parties running Local No. 213 was surprised to see Brother Winch elected to parliament representing the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation party, in this city. His father, also, was elected in Burnaby, a suburb of the city, to represent the same party. We all wish them the best of success.

Brother Winch was unemployed for over two years. He is an inside wireman, and is well on the inside now and should be for the next four years.

Local No. 213 at present has Brother E. Ingles, our International Vice President, here on an investigation, owing to some members laying charges against our past officers of Local No. 213. All the charges were well investigated and Brother Ingles has been holding office meetings. The members were notified by letter that if they wished they could appear before him personally and place their grievances, if any, and quite a number appeared.

On the evidence submitted to him and as the result of his investigations he had no hesitancy in dismissing the charges.

As a further report will be submitted by Brother Ingles, I will leave this matter alone until next month.

I believe this investigation will clean up a lot of misunderstanding and prove to a lot of our Brothers that it pays to attend the meetings and not to believe all they hear in the "back alleys," as it only leads them astray.

Wishing you all a Prosperous New Year!

A. C. MacKay.

L. U. NO. 226, TOPEKA, KANS.

Editor:

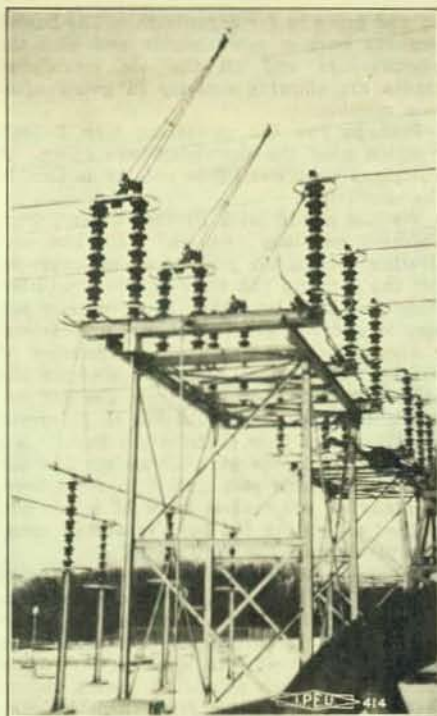
While Local No. 226 has been unable so far to increase its own membership at this time, still we are rejoicing over the birth of a new sister local in Topeka, Local No. 304, of the linemen.

These Brothers experienced some difficulty in the beginning owing to a misunderstanding with certain officials of the Kansas Power and Light Company, but thanks to Brother Petty, International Representative, the NRA and the fairness of V. P. Ackers, of the Kansas Power and Light Company, the discharged employees were reinstated with back pay.

We believe these new Brothers are level headed enough to understand that this is no time to rock the boat or make enemies for themselves or their organization.

The time for big clubs and strong words is past and arbitration, conciliation and convincing arguments must take their place if we are to win forward in the labor movement.

Labor should pray for wisdom and intel-



PART OF THE INTRICATE SYSTEM
Roseland, N. J., Sub-Station of the Public
Service Company.

ligent leadership and I can't help but feel that we who know President Tracy believe that the I. B. of E. W. is now led by a very intelligent as well as sincere man, one with much personality and personal magnetism.

With Brother Tracy at the head, with Brother Ingram looking after our section as International Vice President, and men like Brother Petty as International Representative, it will be our own fault if the electrical workers in this part of the country fail to go places.

We notice that that most austere journalist, Walter Lippman, is now "viewing with much alarm" Secretary Woodin's resignation, by request or otherwise, from his position of advantage in President Roosevelt's cabinet.

He professes to see in this an indication of unusual dictatorial powers in Washington. Just why Mr. Lippman failed to holler "wolf" when Secretary Mellon and the other wolves of finance were in control not only of the U. S. Treasury but the White House as well, isn't fully explained in his article.

Unless we organize we can't expect anything but hurt from the NRA and the NRA won't be at fault.

Members of the re-employment committee meeting in Topeka objected to the necessity of paying 45 cents per hour to common labor because it would be impossible for them to get cheap labor for their own use, which leads to the conclusion that some employers aren't in tune with the aims of President Roosevelt to increase buying power through

increased incomes to labor as well as to others.

J. R. WOODHULL.

L. U. NO. 233, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

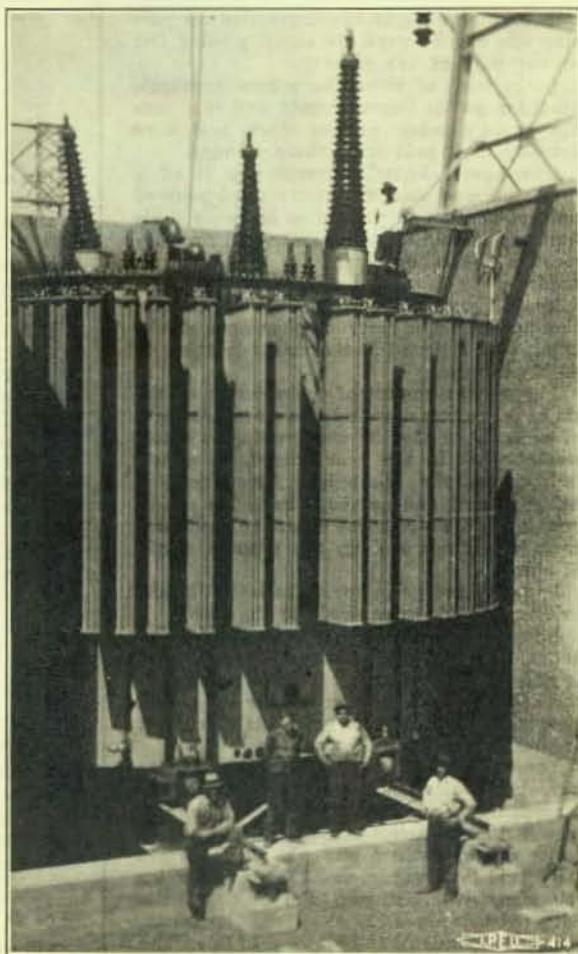
Another month has passed and I wonder how many workers in this great land realize the changes being made in our economic, industrial and political life. These changes will readily be seen after the economic upheaval is over and will stand out vividly before us.

Will the workers of America look back with pride on what has transpired or will we be found still groping blindly in the darkness with fear and economic insecurity our companions?

Are we to go on living a life of poverty, destitution, idleness and misery, where the rugged individual and the ragged individual are one and the same, where 40,000 millionaires and 40,000,000 destitutes imagine they have something in common?

Here the transitional period is before our eyes; labor must raise its voice so as to be heard above the clamor and din of the employing class, and to do this we must bargain collectively. Section 7-A, of the NIRA was created so as to aid in the redistribution of wealth, increase purchasing power and put idle men to work. This can not be done unless we increase wages and shorten the hours of labor so as to put more men back to work.

Local No. 233 is doing its share by organizing the employees of the public utilities in its jurisdiction with a measure of success



TRANSFORMER COMPLETE

Public Service Sub-Station at Roseland, N. J. Weight, 300 tons; 222,000 volts; three-phase k.v.a. 90,000; 35,000 transil oil gallons.

that bids to be unanimous in a short time. The trend of the times shows thousands of employees of public utility companies joining the ranks of organized labor under the banner of the I. B. E. W. to wrest a more equitable portion of what they produce from the power trusts.

Before long the code covering the public utilities will be up for hearing before Administrator Johnson. Will you be represented by the I. B. E. W. or by representatives of the power companies? If by the latter you can expect what they have given us in the past, namely, wage cuts and mythical increases in worthless bonds that mature in 50 or 60 years. Our representatives from the I. O. will be there but one of the most important factors will be whether they represent 100 per cent of the employees of the utilities or only part, and what percentage they represent is determined by you.

In closing let me suggest that we get blue eagle conscious. Investigate every establishment which carries the proud, blue bird, regardless of how big or small a place it is. See that these employers of labor have not violated any promises they made to acquire it. Do not lose sight of the fact that if organized labor does not police the NRA and see that all its provisions are enacted, then we will lose what little we have gained and go back under a system so vicious that destruction and ruin would be inevitable.

We wish to thank our sister locals for the help extended to us in organizing our outlying districts.

JAMES REDDING.

L. U. NO. 240, MUSCATINE, IOWA

Editor:

Results from the efforts of the administration to relieve us of the depression by putting idle men to work are actually being felt in our part of the country.

Large sums of money have been appropriated for public improvements and idle men are rapidly being put to work and have actually been paid from these moneys.

One case I know of personally is of a man who was starting on his third year of unemployment and as soon as he received his first pay he immediately spent it all for payment of debts and purchase of things he needed.

That is certainly putting cash in circulation and no doubt there are thousands of like cases, so I believe this movement is going to do big things.

The regular number of our members on the city job are working and there are prospects of a couple of the idle ones getting in a few weeks' work in the near future, as a new lock across the Mississippi River here is being started and our boys have the job of running a 6,600-volt line from the Iowa side cross to Illinois and up the river a couple of miles.

I understand poles are to be lashed to the bridge and side arms used for the line.

Now this bridge has no draw and is high enough to allow any steamer to pass under it and these poles will be above the top of the bridge and the side arms over the water, so somebody is going to get a real thrill out of this job.

Yours truly has been fortunate enough to have been taken off the heavy truck about a month ago and was sent to the plant to install the electrical equipment on a new boiler going in there and was in hopes the job would last long enough to see the bridge job completed, but now I'm just a little bothered because every so often, Charles G., the superintendent, and his next in line, John "Barleycorn" Oldenberg, drop in to see how I'm getting along and to ask how soon I'll be through.

This old town seems to be finally waking

up and going in for organization. The button workers have a new charter and also the woodworkers and all the old established trades are showing activity in going after new members.

Perhaps you are wondering why I don't mention what the electricians are doing. If our plans work out I'll be able to do that in the next letter.

We had a visit with Brother Cleary, from Chicago, not long ago, and with him was Brother Woods, the genial business manager for the boys up the river at the Tri-Cities. Hope the next time they drop in they can stay longer, so we can show our appreciation.

About 14 years ago I was a member of Brother Woods local, but the man at the helm at that time was Smithy. I'm wondering if Brother Woods still has in force the plan they used then to cause the boys to attend meetings. We were discussing it at our last meeting and may put it in force here.

If any of you scribes know of a sure-fire method of getting the boys to attend meetings please pass the word along.

At present there is a lot of discussion at our state capitol regarding the erection of a dam and hydro-electric plant on the Cedar River here. It is claimed that rights are wanted to permit the construction of a 90,000 horsepower plant. It seems to me that is expecting a lot from the old Cedar River, but maybe they can do it, but it will be an awful strain. Anyway, if it should go through it will mean some good work for plant wiremen. This same plan was started a long time ago and has lain quiet for around 25 years, so we are not much excited over it at present.

I wonder if some of the locals which conduct schools of instruction or have a meeting night set aside for discussion of problems and methods on new construction would briefly outline just how they do it? It would make very interesting reading and give a lot of us an idea of how to go about doing the same.

Do any of you old telephone linemen happen to remember a long, rangy hiker by the name of "Happy" C. C. Koll? He reformed long ago and quit the Bell and started on power. He made the change about the time some one started to cut the cable he was on and he happened to be over the middle of a river. He is with us now.

Our day trouble shooter, "Kid" Browning, took his annual flight south the other day and stopped at old Mexico, where he is no doubt trying out the freeo cerveza and other things.

If you need any drum and bugle corps organizing or want any drum majoring done, I'm sure our night trouble shooter, Brother Bruce Thompson, will be glad to help you out. In fact he can put on a complete convention if you want it.

Only one day to go to make the deadline so I guess I'll have to try the air mail.

"EX-COPPER KINK."

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Mr. and Mrs. Electrical Worker, Greetings! While we electrical workers get to feeling down in the dumps, wondering how long our creditors will allow us to continue to trade with them and how long our present em-

Modern Economic Problems

By WILLIAM C. BOWDEN, L. U. No. 3, New York

The University of the State of New York, through its industrial service bureau for adult education, in endeavoring to keep abreast of the times, has instituted a very interesting course in modern economic problems. This work is so modern and up to the minute that existing textbooks can be classed as antiques.

The first phase outlined is that which will deal with present economic problems, causes for present economic conditions, unsound economic practices and economic theory.

The second phase covers the NRA as its subject by explaining the National Industrial Recovery Act, means of economic control, agriculture and work relief (public works program).

The third phase covers the NRA further by explaining corporate organization and control, banking and stocks, the power utilities, the tariff and war debts.

The fourth phase also covers the NRA as to labor, management, the consumer, government.

The fifth phase deals with individual rights and control.

The sixth phase covers historic and modern experiments in economics.

The teaching is by conference method where individual contribution on the part of group members stimulates thinking throughout any discussion. In conveying their idea to the general public they have selected women and men from several walks of life. In group pictures of the conference leaders attached there are representatives of

American Women's Association

Local No. 3, I. B. E. W.

Local No. 52, Press Men.

Salvation Army.

Y. M. C. A.

State Department of Education (Industrial Bureau)

The courses are open to any one who might attend and there is no fee attached. The conference leaders are especially trained for this work and are furnished by the state.

Local No. 3 started its classes October 9, meeting on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 1 p. m. All members who can attend are urged to do so, as these vital subjects to be discussed affect us all.

Remember, prosperity through the

NRA

will come only when we are ready and willing to accept it,

DO YOUR PART

ployer will allow our standard of living to remain below any reasonable standard, they continue to play ball with the Chamber of Commerce. This is the same body that a few years ago when 245 presented the Edison with a contract, told them that if the company should raise the wages of its employees that they would go before the state utility commission and intercede to have their rates lowered. This is the same body that succeeded in placing as their head the head of our big utility company, so that they could control the wages paid the employees. By doing this they could keep this man from getting soft on their hands.

We wonder why our neighboring light and power company can pay its linemen \$1.20 an hour for the same kind of work, with lower voltage to handle and with living costs no higher in Detroit than here in Toledo. The Chamber of Commerce here in Toledo has succeeded in wrecking the original intentions of a local compliance board. Through their continual stalling they have failed to date (November 26) to act upon a single case that has been presented to the compliance board and only a few more days yet to function. And like that board the officials of the light company are stalling with our agreement awaiting to see if the NRA will have sufficient teeth in it to force enough patriotism to warrant co-operation.

Our agreement has been presented and several meetings have been granted at our expense. In one department sitting in these meetings along with our committee of four are the heads of each department, besides the various officials that heretofore have sat alone on matters of this kind. But the bigger the crowd the greater the chances of prolonging the thing. The duties of these department heads is to tear apart any part in the agreement, whether it applies to their particular department or not. If each subject is torn apart and discussed for several hours at these meetings the stalling can be prolonged over a greater period of time or until drastic ways are employed to force an agreement, not with the department heads but with the company itself.

When the company took away our conditions or when they cut our wages or reduced our daily standard of living the department heads were not called in to sit at the roundtable. Inter-company mail answered the purpose then. And there is a question in my mind now as to whether or not they have become so important in their position as that they would fail to heed a notice through that same channel notifying them that on and after a certain date that the wages of that department would be increased in accordance with the agreement.

Certainly men, like yourselves, I am discouraged with the delay. Like yourselves, I can see the purpose of this delay. I, too, feel as though this thing could have been settled long ago if the intentions were honorable. I, too, feel that it is time that I can offer my family something more than the wee pittance that has been forced upon them for the last four years. And I can see the stalling with intent to sidetrack the issue. And what you have thought of as the solution would have, no doubt been put into effect weeks ago if it had not been for the heads of labor in this town. It is they who suppressed any attempt of organized labor to demand a show down. You have them to thank that we have not done anything radical and, perhaps, be today walking the streets. Our own business agent has for some time tried and has succeeded in keeping us from doing the very thing that would be detrimental to us at this time.

With men like Oliver Myers and Otto Brach to steer our ship, these trusty old

pilots will bring us out of troubled waters and anchor us safely in peaceful waters out of gun range of the Chamber of Commerce, who have fortified themselves against the advance of labor. But labor has several thousands of new recruits and we will stand our ground. And without desertions in our ranks we will win without bloodshed or hardship. Each and every worker must get into the fight and help carry the banner on to victory. So, get that new member and bring him to meeting with you—but, new member or not, come to those meetings.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 253, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

Local Union 253 is progressing rapidly. Since the JOURNAL went to press last we have taken five new members into our local union. The new members obligated were Idris J. Jones, Leonard W. Thomas, S. Jefferson Bayne, Dud J. Connolly, and Harry D. Carl. The addition of these five members swells our membership to a total of 20 licensed radio operators. We have also quite a few operators in the state whom we are endeavoring to have as a part of our local union. It was the aim of this correspondent to send a picture of Local Union No. 253 for publication in this issue, but several members were absent at the last meeting. Maybe next time. As there is nothing of great importance being done at present, just suppose we ramble around and see what our members are doing.

My first destination being determined, I started across town. Not more than one block from the place I started, I came upon



You want the Journal!
We want you to have the Journal!
The only essential is your

Name -----

Local Union -----

New Address -----

Old Address -----

When you move notify us of the
change of residence at once.
We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Albert Keyser. After the customary salutations were exchanged, Brother Keyser attempted to sell me a new set of radio tubes. Assuring my illustrious Brother that I didn't need any at present, I passed on, only to be halted by Idris Jones. Brother Jones is quite an amateur fan. After emitting some "QRD'S" and "QRL'S", we parted and I continued my pilgrimage.

As I entered the transmitter house of WKBC, I noticed quite a bustle and stir. Thinking perhaps that the crystal was lost I offered my assistance in the search. All was quiet, not a word was spoken. Chief Engineer Bishop broke the monotony of silence by stating that poor Rufus Jones had lost his—

"Here it is, Gordon!" screamed Rufus from behind the transmitter. At that Rufus came out with a self-satisfied grin on his face (the kind a small child has when given candy) holding his very precious possession—the remains of what was once a big black stogie.

Upon entering the transmitter room of WPFM, the police radio station, I came upon Brothers S. L. Hicks and Claude Gray. Brother Gray was busily explaining to Brother Hicks his latest creation—an incubator.

"You know," said Claude, "I simply can not figure why I didn't get but two baby chicks out of three dozen eggs. It also happens that both of these baby chicks were roosters."

"Where did you get the eggs you used?" asked S. L.

"Oh, two of the eggs were from my own yard and the rest were cold storage."

At the desk sat Dud Connolly, reading a report of a house robbery.

"Say, by gawsh," exclaimed Dud, "That's my house."

Over in the corner, Chief Engineer C. M. Baker, Sr., was eagerly explaining how and why one of his radio car installations kept working and giving perfect service, when the patrol car was practically demolished in an accident.

Brother Kron was standing in front of the transmitter, pad in hand, waiting to check the readings with the tuning shack on top of the building. Brother Hassler was headed for the shack to check the readings with Kron. After climbing four stories and crawling on hands and knees (so as not to fall through the ceiling of the room below) for 10 minutes through utter blackness in the attic, Dan finally reached the tuning shack. Ringing the phone to the transmitter room, he said to Brother Kron in a rather disgusted voice: "Say, buddy, we can't check readings tonight, I forgot my flashlight."

Over at WBRC I found Sam Maenza and Hardy Carl weeping as if their hearts would break.

"And to think, she has been with us all this time," broke in Sam between sobs.

"She was pretty, too," cried Hardy.

Gee, thought I, the poor boys must have lost their girl friend. Upon further investigation, I learned that the object of the emotional outburst was a little white rat, that had, during the night, come too close to the rectifier.

I happened to arrive in the control room of WAPI at a time when the station was off the air. Leonard Thomas and James Evans were playing a new game. Blindfolded, each in turn would strike five numbers on the adding machine. The result, of course, happened to be some one's telephone number. The object of the game was to dial this number and ask for some sweet little thing. It was Leonard's time, so dial he did. "Hello, sweetheart," said

Brother Thomas. Back over the wire came, "Hello, honey, am dat you, Rastus?" Over on the other phone was old faithful Jeff Bayne. Some little doll was giving Jeff a message to transmit via his "ham" outfit (W4AQ) to her beloved.

By the use of several thumbs I managed to reach the WAPI transmitter. During a conversation between Chief Engineer James Middlebrooks, Norman Hurley and me, Brother Middlebrooks remarked:

"We have been quite lucky in that respect, we have never had a fire out here yet." Bang! "What's that?"

As a unit we ran to the origin of the blast. The flames and heat beat us back—the gasoline stove had exploded. There was a mad scramble—I ran for the hose, but try as hard as I might I could not screw the hose on the faucet (my thumbs were too sore from the journey). I held the end of the hose as close as I possibly could, which allowed the water to dribble through. Trying to get the hose to the fire was Norman. In his eagerness to rush the hose to Brother Middlebrooks, he slipped and fell in the mud which the spouting water had made. Brother Middlebrooks, having been a successful firefighter, we lined up to inspect the damage. To the building, only a little paint burned off a door. To the participants I was absolutely drenched from the spouting water at the point where I was trying to hold the hose to the faucet. Brother Norman was as red as a Chickasaw Indian from the flop into the mud. Brother Middlebrooks was black, the black smoke from the burning gasoline had smoked his white suit and his glasses were covered with soot. We looked like a circus trio. Brother Jim feebly whispered, "I've regusted."

All of which reminds me that I put some toast in the oven two hours ago.

CHADWICK M. BAKER, JR.

L. U. NO. 260, NEW LONDON, CONN.

Editor:

After looking over the JOURNAL this afternoon, it came to my attention that the Brothers of the I. B. E. W. have never heard from Local Union No. 260, of New London, Conn.

We are a small union and trying hard to hold up our end. Our officers are Brothers Walter Hullivan, president; James Dowling, vice president; William Toth, recording secretary; Wesley Bradshaw, treasurer, and Sebastian Baude, financial secretary.

Our business manager is Brother Roger Tinker, who has done splendid work in keeping our local together and seeking to strengthen our local union in this National Recovery Act drive, when and wherever he is able to do so. He is also responsible for the good condition the local is in at the present time. He has made an effort to economize in his office. He is a conscientious worker and should have the respect of every member of Local 260 for his efforts in keeping our local together.

As for work, the new post office has just been started and will be able to use men there soon. Another government job has been started at Fort Trumble, which is being done from the public works fund.

Our International Representative, Brother W. J. Kenefick, was in to see us last week and talked to us about our organization campaign and we have met with a little success so far. The hardest part of all is to get them to part with the money. If we could offer them a raise in pay the next day it would be different, and a steady job, too, to top it off.

Before signing off I wish to offer a word of appreciation in behalf of Brother Broach for the faithful service he has rendered in the years he spent as our International President.

And to our new International President, Brother Dan Tracy, our heartiest wishes and congratulations; we welcome him as our new leader!

We of Local No. 260 wish all members and officers of the I. B. E. W. a merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

S. BAUDE.

P.S. We need it.

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

By the time this letter appears in print season's greetings will be in order. Thus Local No. 275 joins me in wishing the entire Brotherhood a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Several of the boys joined the army of deer hunters which invaded the north woods during November. We will report on their success later.

Federal unions have been organized in several factories in this locality. In one case the man elected president was discharged from his job the following day, the company claiming inefficiency, etc. However, it seems very strange that after about 16 years of good service a man should become inefficient overnight.

The "Mart" is complete, putting several of the boys on the waiting list again.

The conservation camp near here gave several of the fellows a few days' work.

GIBBS.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

We are reminded that this letter will be in the last issue of the JOURNAL for 1933. Before we receive another issue it will be 1934. So here is wishing you all a Very Happy and Prosperous New Year. This 1933 will go down in history in bigger chapters than any year and when folks gather together in the future they will talk more of 1933 than any other year. Many of us ran on the rocks this year same as we did in other years but never before did we have a practical way of getting off. Though many of us are apparently on the top reef there is an assurance that we now know we will be pulled off. And now take every precaution that you will not be thrown on the old rocks again. The same old pirates will be here with us but their calling will be curbed considerably. Seems we cannot make them respectable. However, this is the season of peace and goodwill to all men, even pirates. And most of us have nothing to lose but our chains. So we can well afford to laugh and be merry with or without anything good to drink.

The events of 1933 have done me more good than all the good jobs, high pay, swell togs and all the rest of it. Why? Brothers, I've spent most of my life to this end.

Reading this November issue we are pleased at the success of the World's Fair

In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the Brotherhood's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.

and of Local No. 134. Boys, we raise our hats to you. You will recall my bouquets when you opened the fair. Right through the summer, whenever the radio told of the doings, my good wishes went out to you. Good luck to you and may you live forever.

Brother Bachie's tribute in our columns to his partner was very much appreciated at this writer's address. You see we know him and the lady; both of them have been here. Yes, Brother, you did that fine and in our JOURNAL. Brother Horne, we miss you each month and for those who don't know, Brother Horne has been on the sick list. The sad part is that he was afflicted while on his holidays. We trust by now you are well, back on the job and enjoyed your Thanksgiving Day.

One of these days I'm going to give you some more on the gold standard if there is any left. As stated above this is the season when we all wish each other a Happy Yule. In wishing all this old wish I would add that each year closes for me one of appreciation that I have been blessed with the fellowship of the I. B. E. W. May it ever continue. With these holy thoughts comes to mind the poem of Brotherhood, though the title is "Friendship." You remember how it goes on to say:

It's fine to say "Hello",
But better still to grasp the hand
Of a loyal friend you know.

A look may be forgotten,
A word misunderstood,
But the touch of a human hand
Is the pledge of Brotherhood.

May we always be in that bond of union. Though many of us never meet we have that communion of thought that makes peace and goodwill.

THOS. W. DEALY.

L. U. NO. 319, SASKATOON, SASK.

Editor:

Looking over the WORKER for June, 1933, I came across an article by Brother Irvine, of Local No. 1037, of Winnipeg, Manitoba. He tells us about ex-Brother Scott, who was electrocuted at Morden, Man., on May 23, 1933, and of how he had dropped out of the Brotherhood leaving no insurance.

The thought came to me, are we as a Brotherhood doing our part to keep the members we have, and also to bring back the members we once had, and are we preparing for the tough times yet to come?

Since I have taken over the duty of being financial secretary for Local No. 319, I notice a lot of the old members who were here in the organization a year or so ago have dropped out, so I asked them what their reason was for doing so, and with very little variation the reason was given as no work.

Now it does seem to me rather tough on these Brothers to be dropped in this way and I do know it would break some of our smaller locals in the organization to keep their dues paid up, but would it not be a grand thing if when these unfortunate old members get back to work we could go to them and say, "You can start just where you left off." For example, if a Brother had a one year old card, he starts again with one year's insurance, or if he has a five year old card, he would start with five years' insurance. I feel sure it would bring back a lot of our old members when they secure employment. How many of us have felt the benefit of a good ex-Brother to put in a helping word or two, by which to help us when we have been telling some new Brother the benefits of becoming a member of our or-

ganization? For without these members back in the brotherly circle, how are we going to get back to where we were a few years ago?

It would also let them see that we are more than just a plain insurance company, and also that we meant every word we said when we shook them by the hand and welcomed them into our Brotherhood.

Remember it was not the fault of these Brothers that they are unable to pay their dues but the fault of the conditions under which we are living, and only by keeping 100 per cent fully organized can we hold our own. For had we been 100 per cent organized when this depression started, would it have hit us so hard? I hardly think so.

Now when this one is over let us not be unprepared for the next one, for with all the workers 100 per cent organized there can be no more depressions. Let's not be idle and blame conditions entirely, when the trouble is a portion of our own. Would like to hear from some of the other locals.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

Two surprises greeted my first efforts at writing to the JOURNAL. The first was I didn't realize so many read the columns of the JOURNAL, and secondly, that I was criticised by non-members of our local for my truthful statements. Of course, one thing it did, it proved that the cap must have fit. Anyway a little adverse criticism is good for us all at times. It tends to make us take an interest in one another.

The JOURNAL, as you know generally finds its way into the workshop and is perused by non-union as well as union men.

One former member made the assertion that only for the remarks in my letter he was coming back into the local. I think myself that he should thank me personally for giving him such a wonderful excuse. Oh! Set the trap with the right bait and you catch the mouse every time.

Local union activities are practically at a standstill. Still maintaining our membership with a struggle. Still the same small gang attends the meetings and still the same old gang crabbing if things don't go as they wish, although they never attend a meeting. Oh, what brotherly love!

Unionism, as I understand it, is to foster the spirit of the greatest commandment, "Love your neighbor as yourself." There would be no need of unions if this commandment were adhered to, but owing to the greed and selfishness of men, we have to band and organize to fight this selfish greed. And still men have traveled alone for years, enjoying the few privileges that organization has gained for them at the expense of the few union men. The capitalist, with his low wages and profiteering, has led us on and on to the brink, and finally into the chasm, which we now term "depression."

You might ask how we are going to get out of it? We never will until this profiteer and capitalist realizes his duty to his fellow men. We have every commodity and luxury that man needs in abundance on this earth. Only tonight in our daily paper the vice president of the Canadian National Railways made the statement that the grain elevators were never plugged so tight in the history of Canada, and still in the face of that statement men are going hungry, simply because (the newspapers tell us) we haven't men with brains big enough to work out a program of distribution. Don't ever worry, they have the brains all right, but to work in the right direction would mean a touch on their own finances.

Plebs Atlas

The thanks of the working class movement are due to J. F. Horrabin for making possible a new and revised edition of the Plebs Atlas. This Atlas of 60 maps, with its geographical footnotes to each, is a most illuminating guide to international problems and the activities of the imperialist states. The map which shows the growth of Fascism is itself a revelation. Czechoslovakia is shown to be a democratic island completely surrounded by a sea of Fascist states, Poland, Germany, Austria and Hungary.

This Atlas, which is an extraordinary valuable shilling's worth, (1/3d. post free), has been made possible only because of the fact that the blocks used have all been lent by the Plebs.

No student of international affairs should be without this unique book. Copies may be had from the National Council of Labor Colleges, 15, South Hill Park Gardens, London, N. W. 3.

—N. C. L. C. Publishing Society,
Great Britain.

At the present time Canada is at a standstill, with much talk and no action. Our leaders seem to be quite satisfied with their system of direct relief and sit idly waiting and trusting that Providence will right things eventually.

In the United States I think you should be thankful that you have such a wonderful leader as Roosevelt. In my humble opinion I believe he is honest and sincere and realizes his duty to all classes. We are all waiting and wishing the great movement—NRA—will ultimately be a great success.

In closing, I might state that our social club is away again for a good start to success, and these men are to be congratulated on their sense of duty to those in need, and once again I invite our Brothers to attend meetings, especially the Port Arthur Brothers. I don't see any reason why they couldn't organize a similar club in Port Arthur and by so doing help out some poor soul, less fortunate than themselves, thereby spreading the spirit of friendship and love for your neighbor.

F. KELLY.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

The labor movement in Calgary was proud that its delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was chosen to take fraternal greetings to our brothers of the international trade union movement across the border at the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Fred J. White, M. L. A., labor alderman for Calgary, known to the members of Local No. 348 as "Fred," outlined in his address at Washington, some of the problems which confront the international labor movement in Canada. All members of Local No. 348 should read that address in full—it was published in the Alberta Labor News of October 21—in fact, it should be read by all Canadians.

Referring to the national union movement, he said: "Every officer knows the difficulty we are experiencing with an attempt to foster national organizations. For years our opponents have been attempting to succeed, and it can be truthfully stated that there has only been limited success. But too hasty action on our part at this

time can make for dissatisfaction in our movement and give an impetus otherwise impossible to our opponents. Our workers appreciate that they should be international in their affiliations. They realize that capital has no boundary line, and so they, too, should adopt a similar policy.

Get that, Brothers! "Capital has no boundary line." But capital is very keen for labor to erect a boundary line. In fact anything that will cause a split in the ranks of labor will be nursed along by capital. This "red herring" is called "foreign domination" and replaces that worn out number, "The Moscow Blues," which turned out to be a bed-time story.

Lo, the poor Indian: "My forefathers never had the problem of over-production. When game was plentiful, the tribe feasted; when it was scarce, they all had to fast. Now the great white chiefs have solved that problem—there is enough for all. Yet thousands want. Your women and children sit hungry and cold in their fireless lodges while the fires of the great spirit light up the evening sky, and wheat stands rotting in the stooks. The tribe starves in the midst of plenty! Bah!"

Alas, the poor Indian does not understand the blessings of finance. Wheat is not grown to feed the hungry. No! It is grown to gamble with. The farmer sows the seed, then Wall Street bets who will get it—the cut-worm, the gopher or a hail storm.

What is left is put in boxes and sold as puffed wheat at 15 cents a box—three cents for the wheat and 12 for the puff.

No, Hiawatha, the problem is not so simple as you imagine. The humble ear of wheat must be rolled through the sacred temple of finance and be gold plated before "the great chief" can feed his lambs.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Another month has rolled around and there is very little to report re local activities.

At our meeting to be held in December, the various committees to carry on for the coming year will be appointed, so we hope to see a packed room that night so that every member available can have at least a chance to act on one or other committee.

Let us get together and work with greater interest in our local's activities, and a greater will, for we will need all the backing every member can give when negotiations are opened shortly for settlement of the wage dispute affecting shopmen; so come along, boys, and help the executive help you. If not participating in an active capacity your presence is encouraging to those who are working for your interest, so make an effort to keep the first Thursday of every month open during the coming year, and I'm sure you will have formed a habit you will be loath to break.

At this season of the year our thoughts turn once again to "peace on earth, good will toward men." Let us not forget it after Christmas Day, but inject it into our lives to remain there the whole year, and selfish individualism will be cast aside for a clearer conception of unity.

L. U. No. 409 joins me in extending the season's greetings to the executives and all members of the I. B. E. W.

R. J. GANT.

L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Pasadena on New Year's Day will be the center of world attention, as all 27 stations of the N. B. C., including Pittsburgh short

wave, will broadcast a full description of Pasadena's Tournament of Roses pageant, in addition to the East-West football game. This pageant is perhaps the greatest spectacle of its kind anywhere and is the result of 12 months planning each year, much patient work and a great community effort. Fifty major floats are assured to date, Pasadena's various departments being well represented by elaborate ones.

Our own outside Brothers play no small part each year in street decorating, hanging signs to direct the huge crowds and lighting the grounds for night display of the floats. We invite all our distant Brothers to be with us on this day via radio.

Our last open meeting was very well attended, an excellent program being given by talented members and refreshments served at the conclusion of talks by Brother Brigerts and our own Don Cameron, who were well received. Brother Eckles, of Local No. 18, was among the visitors.

As an aftermath to the March earthquake, Pasadena recently voted \$990,000 of bonds to make elementary schools safe in time of earthquake. The high school district bond issue of \$860,000 was defeated, both votes being close.

Continued high rates by privately owned power companies are compelling many ranchers in some sections to turn to other sources of power such as Diesel engines, old auto engines and engines using the new fuel, Butane, a liquefied natural gas under high pressure. Another California gas company has been ordered to reduce rates and make rebates; salaries to its officers were also found to be excessive.

Jobs are increasing 500 monthly and over 4,000 men are now employed on the construction of the Colorado River aqueduct. The peak employment of 5,000 men is expected to be reached by December 31. The district is now financially prepared to drive 87 miles of tunnels next year and if the government grants an additional loan of \$59,000,000, work will begin on a 250-mile front, employing 16,000 men.

Pasadena's new inflammable rubbish incinerator is undergoing tests and is expected to handle 100 tons every 15 hours. It consists of two units, one with a 750 horsepower boiler, the other with two boilers of 400 and 300 horsepower. Rubbish is carried by conveyors to the two furnaces, the burning of which is expected to ultimately produce 35,000 kilowatts per day. It is further planned to burn a dried garbage pulp from which oils are first extracted. Iron from cans will also be reclaimed and used for light posts, etc.

Best wishes for the New Year.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. 569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Just listened in on the broadcast of the Notre Dame-University of California football game in South Bend, Ind.

It is hard to realize that the East is trying to keep warm as the announcer stated they were pulling their overcoats a little closer around them, while I am sitting in my office in my shirt sleeves typing this letter. But I know what Indiana weather is, as I spent quite a number of years in the central part of that state.

It brings to my mind just how much the radio broadcast operators have been neglected in the way of organization and just how much they need

it for their own good as well as we need their strength for our mutual benefit.

Local Union No. 569 is trying to organize the operators in the two local stations, KGB and KFSD, and I believe we will be successful even though they are being urged to join other organizations.

The operators here are interested to this extent: They have written to Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. to ascertain which organization had the jurisdiction over the broadcast operators, and the reply left no doubt in their minds. They were told that the I. B. E. W. had the jurisdiction and was the organization for them to join.

On the strength of this information they are going to call a meeting and I am in hopes I will be able to sign the men in two stations up with Local 569 as well as the operators who are on the fishing boats operating out of San Diego.

Work in this district is more or less at a standstill just now as it is all over but we are living in hopes that some of the proposed projects here will be approved. If so, it will take up some of the slack. So, Brothers, if you are contemplating a trip to California and San Diego, come prepared to loaf as we have our own members to consider first.

Hoping to hear from other locals in regards to the radio men in the near future, I will sign off.

M. L. RATCLIFF,

Business Manager and Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Will try to get away from the usual round of no business depression, hard times and change the subject.

The writer and Brother Wood of Local No. 665 made a trip to C. C. C. Camp No.

1667 in Black Lake Forest reserve, of Michigan, which is 250 miles north of Lansing, to wire the new winter quarters of same.

This camp is located 16 miles from a town of any size and right in woods.

Enclosed find two photos of same, one part of the barracks and one of our temporary home at camp.

Our introduction to camp was a little trouble finding the place. The natives there did not seem to know where it was but being ambitious to get to work we used our best judgment and found it just like repairing lights, we naturally stumbled on to it.

Our next step was seeing the commanding officer, who turned us over to the supply sergeant for our mess kit, bed tick, cot, blankets, etc., and then our introduction to our tent, to be our home for the next 10 days. We shared it with two carpenters on the job and had a good time keeping the home fires burning and toasting our shins and freezing our backs, and trying to keep warm while sleeping.

We found all the men at camp anxious to get the barracks finished so they could move out of their tents, for which we did not blame them much, but even at that they did not grumble and made the best of it and they all seemed to be satisfied and enjoying their work around and in the woods. We failed to hear any of them say a word of not liking it and they were always ready every morning to go into the woods to do their daily work and those who remained in camp to look after the mess, etc., all felt the same, everyone having a job to do and doing it.

One thing we failed in was to find the man who wakes up the bugler.

The men surely have no complaint to make regarding the mess as everything we had to eat was the best and what's more, plenty of it. Good substantial food and the mess sergeant knew his business, buying direct from the farmer, fresh eggs, butter, cows, calves, pigs, sheep, turkeys, ducks and chickens and doing their own killing right in camp.

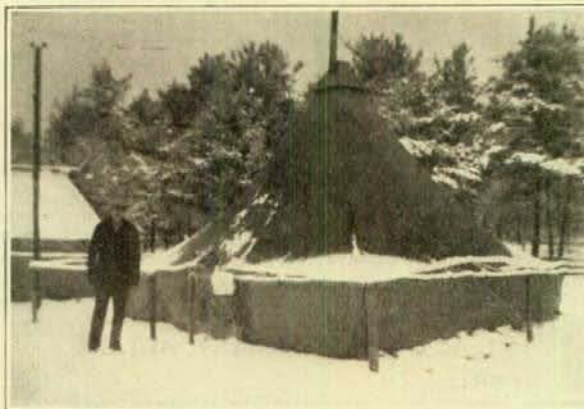
The root cellar was full of vegetables, fruit and all that goes with good healthy eating.

This camp is complete in every detail, running hot and cold water in the wash house, shower baths and inside toilets.

The mess hall was complete with kitchen and bake shop and a well-stocked pantry of canned goods.

The pump house for pumping water and housing the electric light plant; the headquarters and hospital combined in one ell-shaped building; a well-stocked store house full of clothing, shoes, tools, etc., and last, but not least, six good warm barracks, 20 x 12 feet each; double floored and celotexed walls and ceilings, and sheathing and rubberized roofing on the outside, completed with three log-burning stoves, taking three-foot logs. These buildings are all electrically lighted, as well as the company street and grounds, entrance and guard house, by 12 street lights, thereby making it a small city in itself, and after a few more snowstorms like they had the day before we left, left no doubt for some days during the winter they will be by themselves for a few days at a time at least.

From what we saw of the work the men are doing in the woods our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, should be congratulated on starting such a project as this, not only as



Work in the C. C. C. Camps Will Continue Through the Winter.



The Main Avenue of the C. C. C. Camp, North of Lansing, Mich.

means of preventing forest fires and advancing reforestation but of preserving the natural beauty of our country so that the slogan, "See America First", is not merely an advertising phrase. Our country has as much natural beauty as any country in the world, barring none, but the ruins of a forest fire sure are disheartening—a stretch of country as far as you can see, nothing but burnt stumps remaining of former giants of the forest. If it continues, what will our linemen do for new sticks?

These men when planting trees set out from 20 to 40 acres a day and there are plenty of more days' work to be done before this good work is finished, if ever.

A. J. BARTELS.

L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Local Union No. 716 was favored by a visit from our new vice president, Brother W. L. Ingram, on November 20, at a special meeting. Brother Ingram seems to be a man of pronounced ability. I am sure we all enjoyed the splendid talk which he made to us along the lines of agreements, co-operative shops, and the national code. All three of these are closely inter-related. It is the desire of this local union, as I suppose it is of others, to secure a good agreement with the contractors, an agreement which will be to our benefit and to the benefit of the contractors.

In negotiating an agreement, the main points of discussion on the part of the contractors are the code and the co-operative shop.

As Brother Ingram said, the co-operative shop tends to lower standards of wages and prices, but it has been the salvation of many local unions. The contractors generally have objections to the co-operative shop and desire that it be closed before an agreement goes into effect. However, Brother Ingram pointed out that the shop can be used to very good advantage if the local union and the contractors will use it to better conditions, instead of closing it. Used properly, it can be made a powerful weapon.

The national code presents another stumbling block in the way of agreements. The contractors want to wait and see the outcome of the deliberations concerning the code. We have all been waiting patiently for months now for the signing of the code and we hope that it will be signed before long. However, the code should not present any difficulties. If a standard of wages and hours is set in an agreement which is lower than that prescribed by the code, these standards will automatically be changed to conform to the code when it goes into effect. If the standards are higher all will be well, for the code will set minimums, of course. Everything above the minimum will be better for all parties concerned.

J. H. BLADELL.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Ten years ago, we were able to count on our fingers the number of real friends we had battling for us—organized labor—in Congress. These representatives were hailed as heroes, and they were certainly truly named.

A decade ago the majority of our people were indifferent to the talent and calibre possessed by those sent to represent them in all departments of government, national, state and city.

Self-satisfaction caused the majority of people to neglect their constitutional rights

In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the Brotherhood's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.

and privileges and yet in spite of the wholesale indifference we have today almost a half of the representatives fighting on behalf of organized labor. What a miracle, what a transformation, considering past negligence!

During the past eight months, this democratic government of ours has presented to the toilers of the country the finest opportunity, unparalleled in the history of this nation. Will the golden opportunity be seized as it should be? Will our front line defense be impregnable, our supports be solid, and our supplies be adequate? We, the people, have got to see to the matter by taking a solemn interest in our various departments of government. Instead of a 50 per cent representation, we must have 100 per cent, in our Congress, our state legislatures and city councils.

In our ranks we have the equal in brains and executive ability to any leading profession in this country, whether they be lawyers, bankers, capitalists, industrialists, or politicians, so the eligibility is ours to participate in the business of law making and thereby do our part for true democracy.

Fellow workers, did you stop and consider what would happen to this golden opportunity, given to us by Franklin D. Roosevelt if we do not take full advantage of this equity presented to us? Supposing after the present President's term, a new President and his party majority in Congress are elected and they are antagonistic to organized labor? You might say to yourself that is highly improbable, granted, but it is not impossible.

What little knowledge we as individuals possess we must impart to our fellow citizens in order to further our cause, which is in itself a job of phenomenal dimensions.

You have by this time undoubtedly observed the criticism being piled on our President and his NRA movement by so-called leaders of our country—men who should, on account of patriotism alone, keep their tongues quiet and pens still. But no, they are martyrs, in fact that is their expression to the public.

Inside their selfish hearts they can see the rise of organized labor, the possibilities we have at our command by uniting, and staying united.

They want to be the dictators and keep the working people obeying their suggestions. Their vision of our growth and possible greatness is more clear in their mind than to our mind and eye, so you can readily see why they are reluctant to lose their powers of dictatorship. In short, the big boys are getting their toes stepped on. This being a new sensation, they don't like it—hence their shouts of the failure of the NRA.



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5

I say again, Hurrah for the NRA and the right of every worker to organize!

President Green's latest report is almost reaching a new high peak of 5,000,000 members for union affiliations, combined with a creation of jobs for 3,500,000 men under the NRA.

W. H. LEWIS.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

The railroad locals are conspicuous by their absence from the pages of the November JOURNAL. Our organizing campaign is progressing; initiated seven members last month and several applications partly paid. We are glad to see our brother workers on the company union roads in this vicinity lining up with the I. B. E. W. The Wheeling & Lake Erie is negotiating an agreement with the shop crafts of the A. F. of L.

A trade journal devoted to the railway industry deplores the passing of the company union with its workable degree of mutual respect and confidence between shop craft employees and management. The author of this editorial should attend a mass meeting of company union martyrs assembled for the purpose of affiliating with the standard organization of their craft. Seniority rights ignored, work assigned to the foreman's favorites like Santa Claus doling out a bag of candy, helpers performing mechanics' work and mechanics reduced to helpers and continuing to do the same work. Some of these company union agreements are fine documents but how in the * * * are you going to enforce them? The record of the shop craft organization of the A. F. of L. during federal control and through the years of Republican persecution to the present period is clean and progressive and a study of its aims and accomplishments will refute the statements made in periodicals of this character. If the company union is the logical solution of the problem of relations between employees and employers, why are the men working under the shelter of its protecting wings, throwing off its shackles and joining the standard organizations as fast as they can be signed up? The new deal for organized labor on the railroads will not produce chaos, destroy the morale of the men and in general prove detrimental to co-operation between management and labor. We have a number of the largest railroads in the U. S. A. with contractual relations with the shop craft organizations.

We are approaching the end of another year. Let's make next year more eventful than last year has been since March 8. Get that non-member into the organization and let's make our ranks 100 per cent so that your representatives can say next June that they represent all the electrical workers on the railroads of the U. S. A. and Canada.

Let's go.

BILL BLAKE.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Did anybody see the sun on this continent for the last month or more? Rain, snow, sleet and all the dirty weather that can be thought up has been our lot lately. But some of the boys have gotten a little work out of it and that is something these days. We had a fairly representative crowd at our last meeting and we believe with a little more coaching and gentle persuasion we will be having the old big crowd attending our regular meetings on the second and fourth Mondays in the month, Room 12, Labor Temple.

Don't let a clique run your union meetings, fellows; get around yourselves and see that

no small bunch of members, who attend all the meetings regularly, arrange everything to suit themselves and leave you out in the cold. It is not fair and if anything worth while comes along they are sure to grab off the good things for themselves or their friends, and think of all the gossip. It is surprising what a lot of interesting things you hear about there. You meet the boys from the other company's staff, talk things over and get all the latest news of the day.

In other words, come around to our next meeting and take your wife out to the picture show on Tuesday nights. Let's all go!

And now, Brothers Tracy, Bugniet and all the officers and staff at our head office, and right down to the printers' devil where our JOURNAL is printed—Local No. 1037, I. B. E. W., wishes you all a merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year. To all press secretaries of this great Brotherhood and to every member of it, this local extends the compliments of this festive season, hoping that you will all at least enjoy your Christmas dinner and be able to get out to eat. Till January, 1934, bye-bye! IRVINE.

EMPLOYEES OWN TRANSIT LINES

Bakersfield, Calif. (U.P.)—Bakersfield's city transit system was owned today by street car motormen and bus drivers who once worked on the lines for wages.

The situation, believed to be unique in public service annals, developed when the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation, former owner of the system, notified the California Railroad Commission it planned to abandon the system entirely.

The employees petitioned that the street car and bus lines be turned over to them to operate co-operatively. The request was granted. The employees selected a general manager and began operation of the lines, the profits to be paid to them as wages.

My piano is to me what his boat is to the seaman, what his horse is to the Arab; nay, more, it has been till now my eye, my speech, my life. Its strings have vibrated under my passions, and its yielding keys have obeyed my every caprice. Perhaps the secret tie which holds me so closely to it is a delusion; but I hold the piano very high.

In my view it takes the first place in the hierarchy of instruments; it is the ofttest used and the widest spread. * * * In the circumference of its seven octaves it embraces the whole circumference of an orchestra; and a man's 10 fingers are enough to render the harmonies which in an orchestra are only brought out by the combination of hundreds of musicians. * * *

We can give broken chords like the harp, long sustained notes like the wind, staccati and a thousand passages which before it seemed only possible to produce on this or that instrument. * * * The piano has on the one side the capacity of assimilation; the capacity of taking into itself the life of all instruments; on the other it has its own life, its own growth, its individual development. It is a microcosm.

My highest ambition is to leave to pianoplayers after me some useful instructions, the footprints of attained advance, in fact, a work which may some day provide a worthy witness of the labor and study of my youth.

I remember the greedy dog in La Fontaine, which let the juicy bone fall from its mouth in order to grasp a shadow. Let me gnaw in peace at my bone. The hour will come, perhaps all too soon, in which I shall lose myself and hunt after a monstrous intangible shadow.—Franz Liszt.

NOTICES

NOTICE

W. J. Keller, press secretary, Radio Division, L. U. No. 1, St. Louis, is anxious to make contacts with press secretaries of all radio locals in the United States. This is a chance to keep radio news of importance moving through the JOURNAL. We suggest communicating with Brother Keller.

NOTICE

The International Office has secured copies of the Report of the Proceedings of the 53d Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor. These are valuable to any local business office and as long as the supply holds out, we shall be glad to send them on request to any local union.

NOTICE

A few weeks ago, Bro. John Schultz, oft-time referred to as "Dutch Schultz", a member of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., died. The local has never been able to locate any of the relatives of Brother Schultz. He named, as beneficiary for his insurance, a sister, whose name is Mrs. Anna Berg. He also was supposed to have a father and other relatives in Milwaukee, Wis.

The deceased was at one time a member of Local No. 125, of Portland, Oreg., and had worked at line work in California at different times.

Anyone knowing of the whereabouts of the relatives, or any other information that would be of value, please communicate with William Frost, Business Manager of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., 6120 Trumbull Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

WILLIAM FROST,
Local Union No. 17.

Certain thoughts are prayers. There are moments when, whatever be the attitude of the body, the soul is on its knees.—Victor Hugo.

The art of conversation is to be prompt without being stubborn, to refute without argument, and to clothe great matters in a motley garb.—Disraeli.

WITCH-DOCTORS AND FRAUDS TO BE CURBED

(Continued from page 491)

show not only that the claims are false but that the manufacturer *knows* they are false. Public protection against this evil is therefore inadequate because

proof of a manufacturer's actual state of mind is extremely difficult to establish. The new bill prohibits false curative claims in both labels and advertising. The government would not be required to show that the manufacturer knows they are false.

7. Fully informative labeling of foods and drugs required. The present law prohibits false labeling but does not require the manufacturer to state the whole truth as to what his product is. This bill requires foods to be labeled with their common names and drugs to be labeled with the common names of each therapeutic or physiologically active ingredient. It is an expression of the right of the consumer to know what he is eating and what he is taking for his ills.

8. More adequate penalties. Penalties in the present law are very mild. They may be regarded by some unscrupulous firms as license fees for the conduct of a lucrative illegitimate business. Heavier penalties in the bill and authorization to stop violations by injunction proceedings should have a deterrent effect on those manufacturers who are disposed to risk violations for monetary gain.

N. E. C. A's GRAVE ORDER OF PROCEDURE

(Continued from page 487)

sociation. These objections related to wages, hours and the method of administration. It developed that the minimum wage sought by the National Electrical Contractors Association, namely 60 cents an hour for skilled mechanics, was the lowest rate sought by any group of employers in any branch of the building field. This alone was a matter of deep humiliation to electrical workers inasmuch as their skill and competency are well known, generally accepted and highly rated. Despite all protests against this starvation and humiliating wage scale, the National Electrical Contractors Association repeatedly refused to change it on the grounds that labor could be bought in the open market at a lower figure.

Contractors Excluded

Following the public hearing on the National Electrical Contractors' code deep silence prevailed at the NRA and no further conversations or communications went forward between the National Electrical Contractors Association and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. About seven weeks after the public hearing circuitous word was received at the headquarters of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers that a post-hearing was to be held at the office of Malcolm Pirnie, deputy administrator in charge of the code. The research director of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was informed of this meeting through the resident research department of the Labor Advisory Board. Dan W. Tracy, president

of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, labor adviser, duly selected and chosen, was never informed of this meeting. President Tracy and members of his staff went to this meeting, and a question arose as to whether they would be duly admitted to sit upon the question of revising the code of fair competition for the electrical construction industry. President Tracy was finally allowed to remain at the post-hearing. About 40 electrical contractors from various sections of the United States appeared at this post-hearing and were refused admittance by L. W. Davis, the general manager of the National Electrical Contractors Association and by H. S. Jacoby, acting for Mr. Malcolm Pirnie.

At this post-hearing it transpired that the code of fair competition which had been mutually agreed upon by the union and the contractors had been discarded by the administrator, and a completely new code had been substituted, written by some unknown person. It also transpired according to the statement of Mr. Jacoby that Mr. Davis, general manager for the National Electrical Contractors Association, had been in conference with him at this rewriting. The substituted code was written in such wise as to favor public utilities and electrical manufacturing interests and it was so admitted by gentlemen representing NRA present at this post-hearing. Even the contractors present, those who made up the executive committee of the National Electrical Contractors Association, protested their utter ignorance of this code, and emphatically declared that if the code stood as written that it would bankrupt every electrical contractor in the United States.

The post-hearing went forward for a period of seven hours and then was adjourned to meet the following morning. When President Tracy made his appearance in the room where the meeting was scheduled to be held, he found the room empty and he was told the meeting had been canceled on order of Mr. Malcolm Pirnie and that Mr. Jacoby was meeting with the contractors at a hotel downtown. President Tracy went to the Deputy Administrator Malcolm Pirnie and protested this fantastic and unusual procedure, and was informed caustically that it made no difference. Later the post hearing was resumed in the afternoon. President Tracy made his appearance briefly and then politely withdrew.

Thereafter emphatic protest of this procedure was made to Administrator Hugh S. Johnson. It was then that the union was given some consideration by Mr. Malcolm Pirnie and Mr. Jacoby. A copy of the substituted code was turned over to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and elaborate exceptions to it were filed. Since that time no conversations and no communications have passed between the National Electrical Contractors Association and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Association's Action

At the second public hearing held on November 20 Mr. L. W. Davis appeared and emphatically endorsed the whole program of the Construction League of the United States which signs away the autonomy of

the electrical construction industry to the code authority of the Construction League of the United States, a super-trade association presenting the super-code, made up largely of anti-union trade groups.

During the interim between October 26, the date of the post-hearing, and November 20, the date of the second public hearing, the administrator received a great many protests by telegram and mail from electrical contractors against the procedure used and against the code of fair competition as presented, and as endorsed by Mr. Davis and the National Electrical Contractors Association.

Mr. Davis treated these of no importance, as the following excerpt from the transcript of the second public hearing indicates:

"Division Administrator Muir: What percentage of those groups endorse your code and the fact that it should be a sub-code?"

"Mr. Davis: All of our chapters voted to accept the code as drawn as a supplemental code to the construction industry."

"Division Administrator Muir: I asked that because I remember one or two cases of local electrical groups who have gone on record as favoring this other code of the building trade employees."

"Mr. Davis: That is true, sir. Within the last ten days I think you have received such communications from groups who have been approached by interests who asked them to do it, in fact, by presenting information which was not entirely correct, and they have induced them to change their views. Those have now been advised of the true facts, and I think in practically every case they are prepared to reverse themselves again."

"Division Administrator Muir: If they do not, what percentage of the membership would they represent?"

"Mr. Davis: I think those who have expressed themselves as doubtful of their position or at that time asked to withdraw their approval of the idea of going under the construction code would not be 5 per cent of our total membership."

"Division Administrator Muir: I presume you could give us that."

"Mr. Davis: I don't know all that you may have received. We have received notice of four or five of those telegrams or letters. If you have more and if you will advise us, we can give you the exact number."

"Division Administrator Muir: They are subject to check."

"Mr. Davis: They are subject to check, entirely."

This leaves the situation in the electrical construction field pretty close to chaos.

In the first place, an organization which cannot be said actually to be truly representative is arrogating to itself that position.

In the second place, that association dominated by anti-union representatives is undertaking to do the impossible: reconcile interests which have no identical aims or objectives.

In the third place, the executive committee of the National Electrical Contractors Association has shown a tenderness for utility and electrical manufacturing interests that should be outside the electrical construction field.

In the fourth place, the executive committee of the National Electrical Contractors Association has shown a great tenderness for the Construction League program which undertakes to impose alien control upon the electrical construction industry.

In the fifth place, a great group of responsible, reliable, important electrical contractors feel they are getting no representation of their interests by the National Electrical Contractors Association.

This brings a grave crisis to the industry. It means that the executive committee of the National Electrical Contractors Association must radically change its strategy and tactics, must move nearer to the realities of the situation, or look to see in time the arrival of an organization in that field that will represent the industry and work for its advancement.

Foley Company Sends Strong Letter

THE HOWARD P. FOLEY CO., INC.,
Baltimore Trust Building,
Baltimore, Md.

November 21, 1933.

General Hugh Johnson,
National Recovery Administration,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

On November 14 I wired you protesting the Electrical Code as drafted October 27, and further protested that the committee appointed by Mr. Mayer, president of the National Electrical Contractors Association, was not representative of the electrical construction industry.

At the hearing on Monday Mr. Larry Davis, secretary of the N. E. C. A., made a statement that the code committee was representative of the industry and cited certain figures as to representation in dollar and cent volume in justification of their position.

I take exception to Mr. Davis' statement that the code committee appointed by the N. E. C. A. is representative of the electrical construction industry. The dollar and cent volume is done by a minority group, some are members of the N. E. C. A. and some are not, and I firmly believe that an analysis of the documentary evidence submitted by the N. E. C. A. will show that the so-called legitimate contractor is in the minority, and that the so-called curbstone and one man contractor predominate the N. E. C. A.

May I suggest to you that the Income Tax Division of the Department of Internal Revenue has records, which are available to you, and which will definitely settle this question. I would further suggest that you request the N. E. C. A. to submit to you a tabulation of its membership listing on one side the members who are in sympathy with its action, and another listing the members who are opposed. The listings can then be turned over to the Department of Internal Revenue and the facts set up against each name.

While we are members of the N. E. C. A. we know of other representative contractors who are not, and if you are interested in ascertaining the absolute facts, I shall be glad to endeavor to give you a complete listing of the representative electrical employers as I see them.

I further take this opportunity of giving my full endorsement to the excep-

tions to the electrical draft as outlined by Mr. E. Bieretz of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at the hearing Monday, November 20, 1933.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS J. STEWART,

Vice President, The Howard P. Foley Company, Inc.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 502)

back up the government in its effort to establish a fair minimum wage—and in that the garment code leads the way.

It is entirely possible that if strong consumer demand develops the NRA label may become a real union label through the advantage that code compliance naturally affords to the garment workers' union. Ask for it in the stores, show your friends the blue eagle label on garments you buy, give it your support and wear it with pride.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 503)

but unless some sound plan is put to work for our farmers, who are the salt of the earth, we cannot expect a great change for the better. At the last meeting of the Central Labor Union, which I attended, the farmers of the state went on record to aid the upholsterers' union in their strike for better conditions. All the food needed for these striking workers will be supplied by the farmers.

And in mentioning public utilities, I would suggest that if all housewives would have telephones taken out and burn kerosene like some of us do, the battle for lower rates would be won. This is a hardship indeed, but well worth the sacrifice.

MRS. A. H. URTUREES.

TRANSITION FROM MACHINE TO POWER AGE

(Continued from page 495)

terchangeable parts presupposes standardized tolerances of great precision—which means, in turn, uniform quality of materials. All these conditions have been met fully only since the advent of the power age."

Worker, a Machine Brain

There is hope for the worker, however, in this new age. He believes that a higher type man is necessary to man the new industry. Man is no longer a machine hand but a machine brain. He speaks of polytechnic literacy. He admits there is technological unemployment and cites conclusive figures to support labor's view that the machine has displaced workers, but he prefers the phrase, "unemployment of technology", that is society's refusal to run the plant at that capacity that would employ all workers and give consumers a higher standard of living.

He offers a solution: "A planned national economy has become an economic necessity under power production, and clearly it depends on the same principles and technique as the planning of production and distribution within a single enterprise or industry."

He faces the fact that ownership man-

agement, that is management for profit such as we have had under bankers and industrialists, cannot properly operate power technology.

This book is one of intense interest. It is written simply. It is compact, and there is no hocus-pocus about it. The author neither loses himself in mysticism, nor does he neglect the large human objectives of all technology, namely to feed, clothe, and shelter mankind. We count it an epochal book of special interest to electrical workers.

THAR'S GOLD IN THEM THAR HILLS

(Continued from page 497)

which I have to communicate is the finding of gold on one of the forks of the Sooke River about 10 miles from the sea in a straight line in a locality never hitherto reached by white men, and in all probability by natives. The lowest prospect obtained was three cents to the pan, the highest \$1, and work like that with the rocker, would yield, what you can better calculate than I can. The diggings extend for fully 25 miles. The country abounds with game and the honest miner need never fear but that he could find food without much trouble."

Diggers Streamed to Beds

To facilitate travel to the "New Eldorado," the government hastily improved the Leech Trail and also constructed a similar trail over the Goldstream Mountains to Wolf Creek, and down Wolf Creek to its junction with the Sooke. Winding along these trails, like an enormous centipede, came rapidly increasing numbers of treasure seekers. Loaded down with their effects, but with an ardor that knew no physical obstacles, they staggered along. Kennedy's flats, named after Governor Kennedy, which is situated close by the forks of the rivers, was selected as the site for the new town, and soon the silence of centuries was broken by the shouts and laughter of busy workers. Tents sprang up like magic, gleaming white against the dark, green of the forest background. The ringing sound of axes followed by the crashing of falling trees, which were soon transformed into log cabins, began the nucleus of the new town. Within six weeks, six general stores, groceries and three hotels were in operation. The inevitable dance halls soon made their appearance and nightly the still air echoed the music of fiddles and the boisterous revelry of the miners as they whirled their fair partners around in the mazes of the dance. By the beginning of November, 1864, no less than 30 saloons had been licensed and the population was estimated to be nearly 4,000. Mr. Richard Gollidge was appointed as gold commissioner. At first a tent had to suffice as his headquarters, but this was soon replaced by a hut of massive squared timbers with a stone fireplace large enough to roast an ox in. This building was also used as a court

house and police station, and was furnished with a safe, firearms and other accessories. The recording of frenzied claim-staking, the collecting of miners licenses and other details, almost overwhelmed the commissioner. By December, 1864, he had collected \$2,690 in licenses. By the end of the year 1866, about \$200,000 in gold had been recorded, but a vast amount had been taken out irregularly of which there was no record, but which was estimated at about \$300,000. Individual nuggets ran as high as \$75. The buildings, some of which were quite substantial, have since been partially wrecked by vandals, and a fire sweeping through them later has left but little to mark the historical site except the ruins of the commissioner's hut, but strange to say, two apple trees planted by Governor Kennedy and his daughter when visiting the town in the spring of 1865, still remain in front of the commissioner's hut. The British Columbia Historical Association, which has done and is still doing such splendid work in preserving the priceless records of the past, much of which is available to the public through the pages of their official magazine, edited by Donald A. Fraser, whose gifted and facile pen has done so much, through his poems and writings, to keep alight the flame of the early romance of Vancouver Island.

In 1928 the association, from the stones of the fireplace in the gold commissioner's hut, erected a most impressive cairn, and built in this cairn is a brass plate on which is inscribed the name of Lieutenant Leech with the date and details of his discovery.

Shrine Now Holds Place

A few years ago the Canadian Northern Railway constructed an up-island line which passes close by Leechtown where a small station was built. On October 1, 1928, a party of members and friends of the association, about 60 in number, among whom was Mrs. Fanny Faucault, the only daughter of Lieutenant Leech, journeyed by special train from Victoria to the town site where they were met by the "mayor" of the city, the late John Cragg, who, clad in his official robes, welcomed them with the impressive dignity and keen sense of humor for which he was noted. Led by the mayor the whole party, with some trepidation, especially among the fair sex, crossed over the river bridge, which happens to be a large, fir tree with a rickety hand rail fastened to one side of it, and proceeded to the site of the cairn, which was formally unveiled, unfortunately in a downpour of rain, by his honor, the lieutenant governor of the province, following which his honor was presented by the "mayor" with the golden key which entitled him to the freedom of the city.

This key, which is about 18 inches long, was carved out of cedar and gilded by the "mayor," and it was considered quite an honor by visitors to be kodaked in the act of receiving it from the "mayor."

Following the unveiling an admirable address, giving the history of the town was delivered by John Hosie, provincial archivist, who also read a poem written especially for the occasion by the president of the society, Donald A. Fraser, a poem which so eloquently and vividly captures the mystic glamour of those stirring days of which it was written that its lines will live imper-

ishably in the memories of all who heard it or have since read it:

Leechtown, 1864-1928

Here thronged tense hearts and hands in search of gold!

And gold they found! Like magic, in a day,

Uprose a flimsy town, grim, gaunt, but gay,

And all-sufficient those stern lives to hold; But Fortune's smile soon, ah too soon, grew cold;

Fickle and false she fluttered on her way; Faded the gleam, and those she did betray Passed on, and left all things to moth and mold.

Yet they live again through memory!

For lust and lure of yellow gold are still All-powerful to tempt humanity,

And at their tale our hearts must throb and thrill.

That memory may call in clearer tones, We here today uprear these speaking stones!

Although only the memory of the once colorful town remains, yet in any summer season you may find a few, quiet spirits busy working down some of the shafts or panning on the shallow bars, but with what success no one seems to know as they do not encourage conversation.

Old Actor Seeks Quiet

Many years ago an elderly man by the name of John Cragg, attracted by the romantic associations, visited the place. In his own words, he never rested until he had so arranged his affairs that he could take up his permanent residence there.

John Cragg was a remarkable character. Born in the south of England in about the year 1853, He was poet, actor, scholar, traveller, miner and what not and was one of the few remaining links between the days of the old stage coach of Dickens time and the feverish rush of modern life. No wonder his spirit craved for the rest and quietness of the wilderness.

In his younger days he was a member of a barn-storming troupe headed by Robert B. Mantell before that actor became famous. In later years he appeared upon the boards of a local theatre acting in conjunction with the celebrated Jim Post, and his droll humor was largely responsible in drawing packed houses, especially from the man of war sailors and the soldiers of that time.

His tact and courtesy, when welcoming visitors to Leechtown, soon made him famous, and he became known far and wide as "The Mayor of Leechtown," an office which John was wont to say was very onerous, as it combined the duties of fire chief, chief of police and other civic duties all in one. It was considered quite an honor to be photographed in the act of receiving the golden key and the freedom of the city from the hands of "the mayor."

During the summer of 1930, Tom Brown and his pal, Fred, spent a week with the "mayor," occupying a cabin alongside the official residence.

The "diggings" were especially interesting to them, for in 1897 Fred's father had built a log cabin and sunk a shaft there in search of the elusive metal. They located the shaft, which was nearly filled with the decayed timbering and other debris, but the cabin was in a fair state of repair and evidently occupied at times.

They explored the old river bed and marvelled at the moss-grown heaps of enormous boulders, piled up without the aid of machinery by those hardy workers of a bygone age.

With light packs on their shoulders they travelled over miles of beautiful, winding trails, whose moss-covered surface was very welcome to feet tired with the daily contact with hard city pavements.

They crossed Bacon Bar, Williams Gulch and other quaint-named, tiny rivulets of ice-cold water babbling lazily downward on their way to join the Sooke River, and at noontide they would eat their lunches and quench their thirst at clear, little pools in the shade of some forest giant.

They opened the creaking doors of old cabins, whose earthen floors gave root to dense masses of giant ferns which thrust themselves against the low ceilings, and almost buried in the thick growth were rotting remains of old bunks, and in one cabin remained a crude candlestick and a battered tin trunk, mute reminders of those who once tarried there, and it seemed to Tom that in the dead silence he could almost catch the echo of their voices.

Live Wire Brown, Desperado

Sometimes their way led through the silent aisles of the big timber and then a feeling of peace and awe stole over them, such as a weary traveller might feel when leaving the heat and dust of a city street he steps into the cool, dim interior of some old world cathedral. And when the sun lowered in the west they would retrace their steps to their cabin, start a fire in the rusty camp stove, and soon would arise that odor, so grateful to those whose lot lies in the wilderness, of bacon, eggs, fried potatoes and coffee, after which would follow the inevitable pipe or cigarette, and then they would frequently drop in on "the mayor." On one such occasion Fred asked, "What about this desperado who hangs here by the name of 'Live Wire Brown'?" It is rumored in town that he had everyone around here, including the mounted police terrorized, and that the 'mounties' kept out of his way?" "The mayor" chuckled as he answered, "Don't believe all you hear about 'Live Wire,' though I'll admit that he had all the makings of a bad man. But he met his match. He has a cabin up the trail and works at odd times in his claim. He had a habit of dropping in once in awhile, staying for a month or two and then disappearing for perhaps a year, probably going out on some boat, for he was a sailor. He was a big, powerful hombre, ragged and dirty, in fact the only thing clean about him was his rifle, and that he was always polishing up. He used to swear that nobody would take him alive. He also carried a long, keen-edged sheath knife in his belt. He came here last summer by way of Sooke Lake and sponged a meal there, as was his custom, and managed to swipe a mandolin as he left. He could play some. We often used to hear him strumming away on it at night. He wasn't here long before people began to miss things, but being peaceable they didn't say much as they didn't want a run in with him. An old miner by the name of Macdonald has a cabin here and usually spends a few weeks each summer with his nephew doing a little prospecting and panning. He missed some of his canned goods and wasn't backward in saying who he thought took them. 'Live Wire' got to hear about it so one Sunday afternoon he went to Macdonald's cabin with blood in his eye. Stepping in through the open door he strode up to where 'Mac' was sittin' in his easy chair and bellowed out, 'I hear you said I stole some of your stuff, Macdonald!' 'Well,' answered 'Mac' coolly, 'I missed some of my canned goods and you were seen around the cabin!'

"Then 'Live Wire' let loose a flow of un-

printable sea language that fairly sizzled. Pulling out his sheath knife he brandished it in the air and took a step towards 'Mac' shouting, 'I'll cut the dirty heart out of anyone who says I stole any of their stuff!' 'Take one step more,' said 'Mac' coolly, 'and you're a dead man!' 'What!' yelled 'Live Wire,' as he froze in his tracks with his knife poised in the air. 'Look through that window,' said 'Mac,' pointing his thumb backward to the rear of the cabin. Following his gesture, 'Live Wire' looked through the window and there stood Mac's nephew aiming a rifle straight at him. Instantly, like a punctured balloon, all 'Live Wire's' bravado left him. Shamefacedly he said, 'Well, I run outa' grub and I did take a few things! I was intendin' to replace 'em as soon as I could get to town!' 'Get out!' said 'Mac' in a voice that cracked like a whip. 'And if I ever catch your filthy carcass around here again I'll shoot you dead in your tracks! Get that?'

"Mumbling something in an undertone, 'Live Wire' slunk away.

"Safe to say, he steered clear of Mac's cabin after that," said "the mayor" with a chuckle.

"Following complaints to the police a few weeks later a 'mountie' was sent out. Picking up a game warden as he came, the 'mountie' made his way to 'Live Wire's' cabin. They could hear him strumming away on the mandolin. The game warden crept up to the only window in the shack and peered in. 'Live Wire' was lying on his bunk in a musical rapture. His rifle was in the corner farthest away from him by the door. Catching a nod from the game warden, the 'mountie' knocked at the door and entered as 'Live Wire' bawled out, 'Come in!' Now the 'mountie' was very tall and broad shouldered and had to stoop low to get in and when he straightened up he pretty nearly filled that end of the shack. 'Wot in t'ells up now?' said 'Live Wire.' 'Well,' said the 'mountie' curtly, 'There's been a number of complaints about you around here and I have orders for you to report at the police station in Victoria next Thursday at 3 p. m., so I warn you to be there or take the consequences.' 'Aw right,' said 'Live Wire' disgustedly, 'I'll be there.'

"Did he show up?" asked Fred.

"Yes," said "the mayor," "He showed up all right, but there was an oil tanker just sailing out and he jumped her and that's the last we have heard of him; but he'll probably come back in a year or two."

Electrical Workers' Journal Enters

Tom had brought along with him an old WORKER in which was the first of the stories of "Teddy Holes." Now "the mayor" and Teddy had been great friends, when that old swashbuckler lived at Sooke Lake, and "the mayor" was so pleased with the story that he immediately accepted Tom as a boon companion. Tom, in his younger days when foot-loose and carefree, had "floated" to the "Old Country" and visited many of the chief points of interest in London, and then, with the aid of a bike, had gipsied down through beautiful Devonshire and Somerset in a most leisurely way, copying down in his notebook ancient and quaint epitaphs of those buried beneath the aisles of the country churches, and to him the whole country was steeped in romance, and when "the mayor" learned this it was no wonder that he spent nearly a whole evening, set apart for the occasion, to personally conduct Tom and Fred through his old haunts. Needless to say they were there at the appointed time.

(Another installment of this interesting tale will be printed in January.)

IN MEMORIAM

Albert D. Nicoll, L. U. No. 284

It is with regret that we, the members of Local Union 284, of Pittsfield, Mass., are called upon to record the passing from our ranks of our Brother, Albert D. Nicoll; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory, by expressing our deepest sympathy to his wife and son in their hour of bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his widow, a copy spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

CLEMENT MENARD,
FORREST HARRINGTON,
E. C. STONE,
Committee.

Clifford E. Stoops, L. U. No. 1002

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from this earth our beloved Brother, Clifford E. Stoops, and it is with deep sorrow that we mourn the loss of this Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 1002, I. B. E. W., extend to the family and relatives of our late Brother Stoops our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother, also a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, and also that a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

FRANK SMITH,
BYRON H. SELKEN,
E. P. LLOYD,
Committee.

Wilfrid B. Sherwood, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Wilfrid B. Sherwood; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Sherwood Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Sherwood and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
SAM GUY,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Andrew Helgerson, L. U. No. 214

It is with sincere regret that Local Union No. 214, Chicago, Ill., has been called upon to officially record the death of our late member, Brother Andrew Helgerson, who has been a member in good standing in our local for a period of 10 years.

Brother Helgerson had always been found to be a loyal and true member of organized labor. When called upon he did not hesitate to assist our local in every way possible; therefore it has been

Resolved, in meeting assembled, to send our sincere condolences to his family in this their hour of bereavement; and it is further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory, and that a copy of this resolution be sent the family, one to be sent to the Journal and one to be spread upon the minutes of our record.

JOS. A. WRIGHT,
LEO STAMM,
A. M. CORAZZA,
Committee.

Robert Scougale, L. U. No. 352

Yesterday is gone forever. We live in the stern realities of today—and hopes of tomorrow, as we move onward through life, side by side in the paths of our duties. But frequently a step is missing from the ranks, a face that we have known so well is seen no more. We must close the gap and go forward, yet we go not alone, the memory of the one that has gone before, remains with us; and

Whereas Local Union No. 352, Lansing, Mich., of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost, in the passing of our Brother, Robert Scougale, a long-standing member, staunch and loyal to the cause of unionism, who lost his life as the result of a fall from a pole while in the performance of his duty, and whom we shall all miss from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow in his passing and extend to his wife and relatives our deepest heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, in the memory of our Brother, also a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his wife, his mother and to each of his brothers and sisters; a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

FRANK ATKINSON,
WM. E. GREEN,
R. C. BROWN,
Committee.

John Lee, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, John Lee; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Lee Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of his devotion to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends its condolence to the family of our late Brother in their great affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
SAM GUY,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Carl A. Latham, L. U. No. 794

The officers and members of Local Union 794 with deep regret record the passing of our Brother and friend, Carl A. Latham, from our midst.

Whereas because of his long and faithful service to the cause of unionism, both as an officer and member since the inception of this local; and

Whereas the ability and understanding he exercised in handling the affairs of the organization, will long be held in grateful remembrance by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal from our midst leaves a vacancy that is keenly felt by all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That with deepest sympathy to the bereaved relatives of the deceased, we express the hope that so great a loss to all of us will be compensated by Him who knoweth all things; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators and a copy spread on the minutes of this organization and our charter draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

WM. McKILLEN,
LOUIS SCHRAGG,
HENRY D. PARKER,
Committee.

John D. Ellett, L. U. No. 734

Whereas Brother John D. Ellett departed this life on October 10, 1933; and

Whereas the passing of Brother Ellett causes another void which can never be filled; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in our official Journal and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Ellett.

W. D. MANNING,
C. L. SHUMATE,
V. E. SAUVAN,
Committee.

Joe McHenry, L. U. No. 39

Whereas Local Union No. 39 has been called upon to pay its last respects to a departed Brother, Joe McHenry; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss, our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That in regular meeting we stand for one minute in silence in respect to his memory and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

THE COMMITTEE.

Vern Jones, L. U. No. 39

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 39, I. B. E. W., mourn the death of our Brother, Vern Jones; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing for one minute in silence at regular meeting and that we express to his brother and sister our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

THE COMMITTEE.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID NOVEMBER 1-30, 1933

L. L. No.	Name	Amount
77	J. J. Burke	\$1,000.00
3	Edw. Hoffman	1,000.00
3	W. V. Graham	1,000.00
134	John Endicott	1,000.00
3	R. Hamilton	1,000.00
284	A. D. Nicoll	1,000.00
38	W. F. Kell	1,000.00
I.O.	J. E. Sheriff	1,000.00
134	O. W. Nahl	1,000.00
98	H. E. Gilmore	1,000.00
1002	C. E. Stoops	650.00
1	Wm. T. Martin	1,000.00
I.O.	F. Merklein	1,000.00
I.O.	Thos. Regan	1,000.00
103	H. C. Lowe	1,000.00
134	J. J. Farrell	1,000.00
197	J. D. Sheridan	1,000.00
I.O.	F. E. Douglas	1,000.00
5	W. L. Hosterman	1,000.00
I.O.	A. L. Moore	1,000.00
134	Jas. Egan	500.00
483	W. S. Cutler	1,000.00
794	C. A. Latham	1,000.00

Claims paid 11/1 to 11/30 \$22,150.00
Claims previously paid 3,174,311.10

Total \$3,196,461.10

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. **\$1.50**

BRITISH UNIONIST LOOKS AT AMERICA

(Continued from page 496)

will be printed in the "Journal" I do not purpose dealing with it here, and I hope later to give some impressions of trade unionism in America as I found it. I can at once say, however, that, due to the terrific slump experienced here for the past few years, impressions received now may be wide of the mark of what happens in normal periods.

EXPERTS TAKE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS APART

(Continued from page 498)

interests of each or any person are only secure from being disregarded when the person interested is himself able and habitually disposed to stand up for them."

And so completely at odds with this sound pronouncement is the assumption of management's ability and willingness to serve the divergent interests of employees at the same time that it must necessarily serve its own, that it seems hopelessly outmoded from the point of view of any sensible understanding of human motives and typical behavior.

Equality on Both Sides Needed

An equality of negotiative power is essential and sound for the attainment of truly co-operative relationships with employees. It is already widely acknowledged in other commercial relationships. Most people are prepared to agree that, in general, the relation of buyer and seller should be on such a parity that both parties can afford either to accept or decline the terms of the transaction, and that both believe that a fair interchange of value has occurred.

While it is not implied that the relation of corporation to worker is necessarily limited in character and attitude to that of buyer and seller relationship, it certainly does start from there. And a more genuine sense of partnership can only be built up after the worker feels that he accepts the terms of the labor contract willingly and agrees that it embodies fair and satisfactory terms of employment. The fundamental reason why a sense of genuine equality is to be striven for is that only so is there provided the psychological soil in which the right kind of attitudes can flourish. Only among equals can there permanently exist a self-respecting relationship of loyalty, of mutual confidence, of co-operation.

All of our political and legal institutions operate on the assumption of the equal status and equal dignity of each individual. This underlying conception is no longer open to argument. Fortunately it is now beginning to be recognized in the business world that this same attitude regarding the relative status of the manual worker and his employer must be appreciated if the self-respect of all individuals is to be recognized and if any other condition than one of suspicion, distrust and a sense of injustice is to be perpetuated. It is true that equality alone cannot create understanding, confidence, and

good will. There must be other deliberate and conscious efforts to supply a basis of common knowledge and common sharing of the results. But in the absence of a sense of equality, these other efforts cannot be productive of truly right relations and right attitudes.

Slave Virtues Now Fostered

This is one reason why the personnel work being done today proves less beneficial than managers anticipate. For the virtues fostered in situations where this equality of status is absent are what the philosophers call the slave virtues—submissiveness, gratitude, docility, with occasional outbreaks of protests, irresponsibility and a perfunctory performance of duties in the absence of constant performance.

The continuance of the present master-and-servant relationship in industry cannot on either economic or psychological grounds be expected to yield the kind of results which secure the harmonious operation of our corporate life. To a certain extent, it is for managers to choose whether or not they will deliberately cultivate the conditions of a more equalized status, under which a more self-respecting and more responsible employee attitude toward production can be successfully stimulated. And it is clear that one condition essential to bringing about this sense of equal status is the conduct of the process of negotiation on a basis which is felt to be one of equal power by all concerned.

Company Unions Exposed

In two chapters entitled, "Limitations Upon Employee Representation" and "Business Values of Collective Bargaining" the authors clearly expose the inherent weakness of company unions and the effective protection that comes with a national labor organization. Employee representation plans are initiated by the management and membership is confined to the employees of one corporation. But it rests with trade unions to take the initiative in seeking collective agreements for a membership that spreads through numerous corporations throughout the same industry or trade.

Isolated employee representation plans in a highly competitive industry, each acting only within the walls of its own company, can never come to grips with the many problems which condition the success of that company and of its dealing with its workers. And the fact that this truth is slow to gain acceptance by either executives or workers, in the absence of collective bargaining with national labor unions, only means that the representative structure of our industrial government has been immature, timidly conceived, and inadequately understood.

A shop organization is not a body which can deal with the employer on a basis that approaches equal bargaining power. It requires no elaborate argument to show that the modern corporation has at all times advantages in financial resources, executive leadership, association with other employers in the industry, all of which the employees of that corporation do not themselves possess.

Another drawback is the fact that the leaders in shop organizations cannot prove a match for the ability of the executives against whom they are pitted. So accustomed is the management to "playing the game" that it is hard for it to realize that there is a point beyond which it is poor business to "play the game" on the workers. For example, it may be possible to argue a shop committee into acceptance of a wage scale which is lower than the management ought

to pay in order to get the kind of work it wants. But the manager who is always "playing the game" tends to get so interested in "putting it over" on the committee that he fails to realize that he is in such a case putting it over on himself.

To prevent management from over-reaching itself as well as to assure adequate protection to the workers, there is need for a leadership and a spokesmanship from among the employees which can meet the management competently on its own ground. Such leadership, in order to be upon a parity with negotiative skill it may confront in the management, requires knowledge of the shop and of the industry, knowledge of local and general labor conditions, ability to address the management with no fear of possible prejudice to one's job.

Union Business Managers Backed

Only rarely will such a combination of requirements exist together in the employee representatives. The case for the use of the business agent of the union rests in part upon this patent fact; that the person who is to possess the combination of talents needed to meet business managers effectively on their own ground must be specially trained for the job and must be in a position where he is not directly dependent upon the management for his support.

Unfortunately space does not permit further illustrations with which these competent authorities expose the inherent weakness of employee representation plans. Making comparison with the value of real trade organization they conclude "Unions have already achieved a place in industrial life which entitles them at least to an intelligent understanding by employers who have not thus far dealt with them. And, whatever may prove to be the influence of the Act upon efforts at labor organizations, we cannot escape the conclusion that in the long run some equivalent of present-day industrial unionism is bound to become a really potent factor in our economic life."

Democracy does not derive its aims and its content arbitrarily from some purely idealistic desire, or some inspired but impractical prophets. Rather its whole idea has been the result of a long human experience with efforts at preservation of individual rights and fuller self-expression for all—and particularly for those sometimes spoken of as the under-privileged. And that experience has unmistakably demonstrated that, in the long run, people have to protect themselves and govern themselves, if their own wishes and aspirations are to be respected and to be realized. Slowly and painfully people have had to learn that royal families, feudal barons, landed aristocracies, priestly overlords, dictators and captains of industry, in the long run, tend to serve their own interests—not those of the community as a whole.

In a profound sense the idea of democracy was slowly forced on a reluctant world. Even yet, it can hardly be called a popular idea. People have not sought democratic conditions because they liked the responsibilities and cares entailed. They sought them because they must. They are the price people have had to pay for the opportunity for freedom, growth, and the pursuit of their own satisfactions.

As for industrial leaders and managers, they have an impressive opportunity under the National Industrial Recovery Act to institute experiments which look to reconciling the aim of more and better goods and happier and finer people who shall make and continue to consume them. They have an opportunity which they may ignore only at their peril. For the shift to broader ob-

jectives and to more democratic means of assuring them has unmistakably commenced. And it will unquestionably continue even when the present emergency legislation has expired.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING GUARDED BY U. S. RULING

(Continued from page 492)

which the work is to be performed: Provided, that these preferences shall apply only when such labor is available and qualified to perform the work to which the employment relates: * * *

Bulletin No. 2, Public Works Administration, Article C (a) page 3, quotes the above provision and proceeds:

"(b) Employment services.—To the fullest extent possible, labor required for the project and appropriate to be secured through employment services, shall be chosen from the lists of qualified workers submitted by local employment agencies designated by the United States Employment Service: Provided, however, That organized labor, skilled and unskilled, shall not be required to register at such local employment agencies but shall be secured in the customary ways through recognized union locals. In the event, however, that qualified workers are not furnished by the union locals within 48 hours (Sundays and holidays excluded) after request is filed by the employer, such labor may be chosen from lists of qualified workers submitted by local agencies designated by the United States Employment Service. In the selection of workers from lists prepared by such employment agencies and local unions, the labor preferences provided in section (a) of this article shall be observed."

The question relates to the duty of a union contractor. I understand the union contractor in question has made agreements with the classes of workmen performing the kind of work which he contracts to perform. These agreements provide that he shall employ members of the unions to perform such work.

The Act does not give an absolute preference to ex-service men with dependents, but that "preference shall be given, where they are qualified, to ex-service men with dependents," with the proviso that the preference shall apply only when such labor is available and qualified to perform the work to which the employment relates.

The question to be decided is what is meant by these expressions. Is the word "qualified" to be construed as meaning only technical qualifications, or does it include these and any other qualifications that may be necessary or customary under the particular circumstances of the employment, for the furtherance of the enterprise?

I am informed that many collective agreements between contractors and labor organizations were in effect prior to and at the time of the enactment of the Recovery Act under which the contractor was obligated to employ only members of the said organizations in connection with his work; and in the great cities of the country, practically all construction of buildings is now and has

been for a long time performed by contractors under said obligations, and that a number of contractors who are engaged in construction of sewers, tunnels, bridges and other public works have entered into such collective agreements.

In the case of the union contractor in question who has agreements to employ only union men, an ex-service man with dependents who is not a member of the union, might be the cause of delays and labor disputes if the contractor undertook to employ him. His presence might retard the work rather than further it. No matter what his technical qualifications might be, he is not "qualified" in the sense that his presence would be of any advantage to the prosecution of the work and thus to the furnishing of employment for other men.

It is the purpose of the National Industrial Recovery Act to provide employment and further industry, so that as one enterprise advances, it may call to life other dependent and contributing enterprises, and nation-wide industry proceed with ever-increasing momentum. One labor dispute may have consequences much more far-reaching than delaying the particular job. This is abundantly shown in the Declaration of Policy set forth in Section 1 of the Act. It refers to the "national emergency" existing and proceeds—

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to remove obstructions to the free flow of * * * commerce * * * to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate governmental sanction and supervision * * * to promote the fullest possible utilization of the present capacity of industry * * *"

Congress did not intend that the non-union ex-service man with dependents should have an absolute preference in the case where there is a union contractor who employs union men and deals with them through the principle of collective bargaining. Such a man is not "qualified" in a broad sense for that particular work.

Congress, as appears by legislative history, was aware of the existence of collective bargaining agreements. Section V of the Act in question provides that every code of fair competition shall contain the following provision:

"That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing * * *"

Other enactments of Congress have distinctly recognized the system of labor unions and collective bargaining. The Act of June 29, 1886, distinctly gives trade unions the right to incorporate. The so-called Railway Labor Act of 1926 recognizes railroad labor organizations and collective bargaining. The Act approved March 23, 1932, 47 Stat. 70, provides that it is a matter of public policy of the United States that the worker have full freedom of organization and collective bargaining.

Thus it appears that Congress was well aware of the existence of collective agreements and of customs and usages in effect in the construction industry which have had the effect of restricting selection of employees.

The purpose of the Act was, among other things, to provide employment quickly. At the time of the enactment of the Recovery Act Congress had before it reports of the Department of Labor and of other agencies showing the degree of unemployment in the construction industry which was shown to be approximately 86 per cent. It was also well known that a large proportion of this unemployment was of men belonging to labor organizations having collective agreements with employers restricting selection to their members. Inasmuch as Congress was aware of

these agreements and usages and bearing in mind the purpose of the Act to provide employment in the field of public works, the construction of phrases of doubtful import should be in accord with the existing situation.

It is obvious in the light of the situation that the word "preference" should not be construed as an absolute preference. Indeed the preference to ex-service men with dependents is to extend only to those qualified. A person qualified to engage on public works is one whose services will expedite the performance of the work. If his conduct is obstructive or had an obstructive effect, or even if his participation has such effect, he is really not qualified although he may have strictly technical qualifications. Thus a non-union or ex-service man with dependents would not be qualified for employment by a union contractor having a collective agreement which excludes non-union men from employment.

It follows that section 206 (4) of the Recovery Act which provides for preference to ex-service men with dependents where they are qualified should be construed in such manner as to promote the provision of employment and also to obtain such employees on public works as will not obstruct the completion of the work. A construction which will promote the interruption to work by strikes should be avoided in order also to save time and expense.

For these reasons the Public Works Administrator has adopted the construction as appears from the recital above that organized labor is not required to register at the United States employment agencies but is to be obtained from union locals.

The provision referred to was adopted and made a part of the Public Works Administration's instructions in this field after conference and agreement with the Department of Labor and was urged by that Department on the ground that serious labor disturbances on projects of the Public Works Administration will occur if it is decided that union workers cannot be taken on a job under collective agreement until all available veterans have been employed. This appears by a letter to me from the Secretary of Labor.

I am of the opinion that it was the intention of Congress that the word "qualified" should not be limited to technical qualifications but to effectuate what would be a reasonable preference, that is to say, to prefer union ex-service men to non-union and to prefer ex-service men in fields not covered by collective agreement and otherwise to leave such collective agreements unaffected.

For these reasons it is my opinion that your question should be answered in the negative. A union contractor must, of course, give the preference among union men to those union men who are ex-service men with dependents. He is not required, however, to employ an ex-service man with dependents who is not a member of the union, in preference to union men who are not ex-service men with dependents. This interpretation, in my opinion, is in harmony with the intention of the law.

Respectfully,

HOMER CUMMINGS,
Attorney General.

HONORABLE HAROLD L. ICKES,
Federal Emergency Administrator
of Public Works,
Washington, D. C.



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled. **\$2.50**

A. F. OF L. HAS VIGOROUS CONGRESS PROGRAM

(Continued from page 489)

Work for "voluntary" retirement for those who have served 30 years but have not reached retirement age (Independent Office Appropriation Bill).

Civilian Conservation Corps—urge higher payment and replacement of funds for building purposes.

Immigration—no modification to be allowed—uphold quota law.

Home Mortgage Relief.

Muscle Shoals.

Blue Sky law.

Bank Deposits Guaranteed.

American made goods, wares and merchandise to be purchased by heads of departments and independent establishments of government departments; this also applies to materials used in all public buildings which are purchased by contractors.

Philippine Independence.

Federal Employment Service.

Child Labor Amendment—urge states to ratify.

Minimum Wage Laws—urge states to enact.

Old Age Security—secure enactment of adequate laws in various states.

The resolution on unemployment insurance is as follows:

Unemployment Insurance

Resolution No. 14—By Delegate Philip Iekler, of The Central Labor Union, Pensacola, Fla.

Whereas the unemployment situation is still a great menace to our country and if it is not curbed to some extent very soon the reaction might be disastrous to our nation; and

Whereas the unemployment problem will be a permanent one to a certain degree due to the many new labor-saving devices and machinery constantly being invented; and

Whereas our last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, voted almost unanimously in favor of an unemployment insurance; and

Whereas the NRA movement with its tremendous working force in co-operation with the public has thus far been able to bring back to work only about two million men, leaving about ten million still unemployed; be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in its 53rd annual convention, held in Washington, D. C., beginning October 2, 1933, urges every possible means and power available to make the necessary arrangements to fight during the next session of the Congress of the United States for the enactment of such compulsory unemployment insurance legislation as may be permissible under the constitution, including provisions for Federal aid to the states, and to urge the enactment of compulsory unemployment insurance laws in every state in the union.

The resolution on the Federal License Law and the action of the convention is as follows:

Federal License Law

Resolution No. 18—By Delegate John P. Frey, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Whereas the Vancouver convention, 1931, of the American Federation of Labor re-

quested the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to have a bill prepared for introduction into the Congress of the United States which would provide for a Federal License Law; and

Whereas the Cincinnati convention, 1932, of the American Federation of Labor again called upon the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to prepare a Federal License Law; and

Whereas under existing industrial developments it has become more necessary than ever that this subject should be presented to the Congress of the United States; be it

Resolved, That this 53d annual convention of the American Federation of Labor request the executive council to have a thorough study made of the legal and constitutional aspects of such a law, and that this convention respectfully request the executive council to have a bill providing for a Federal License Law introduced in the coming session of the Congress of the United States.

In connection with Resolution No. 18, your committee directs attention to the license features of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which, however, automatically expires by limitations of the licensing sections of the law within a relatively short time. We believe it urgent that a permanent license law of the sort contemplated by the resolution be enacted by Congress before the expiration of the licensing provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Your committee therefore recommends that, as a substitute for the resolution, the Executive Council be instructed to prepare and introduce in Congress a Federal License Bill relating to individuals, firms and corporations engaged in interstate business.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

BUSINESS ANARCHY VS. ORDERED GOVERNMENT CONTROL

(Continued from page 484)

of attaining the purpose—collective bargaining and legislation. If it lays emphasis on the minimum wage, it does not state or imply that the minimum wage fixed, which often is far less than a family living wage for men or an individual living wage for women, is the maximum. The way remains open to the maximum employment wage, and to sharing in the gains of industry and ownership. It lays emphasis upon collective bargaining and rightly gives the support of government to unionism. It performs to a degree the function of government in protecting the weak and the poor and in promoting the common good. It is in these respects admirable.

"But it has a glaring vice which, save for one future possibility that may or may not come to pass, is of the greatest danger. The vice is that it organizes and legalizes domination of the production and prices of an industry by its present owners, under whatever government supervision is possible. The real control rests, formally, openly and by government approval, with the individualists and the dictators of modern business.

"The future possibility that may cure the vice is such a sudden growth of strength by the unions and such a clarification of their aims that they will ask for and obtain representation in the con-

trol of the trade association itself. They may so grow. The American Federation of Labor is on record in favor of the principle of such representation in its Portland program, 'Industry's Manifest Duty', even without any mention of the idea when the bill was in process of passage. They may, indeed, have abstained so as to obtain something, from which then they might advance to the fuller program. For in the weakness of the American labor movement such silence probably appealed to them as strategically wise. * * *

"The class struggle will grow. It will be hard for the unions of the employees to rise to collaboration with the representatives of the owners and creditors and then grow into sharing in profits and ownership, once the new regime has solidified under the encouragement of the law. Under such formally organized employer domination of industry there is more danger of the class struggle's growing bitter and violent and clamorous for revolution than of its becoming that *honest discussion of differences based upon the desire of social justice which is an approach towards the mutual co-operation* (P. 35) of the whole organized industry, owners and employees alike. * * *

"The corrective is to make industrial control social by bringing into the general planning control of each industry (and of all industries, jointly—a feature not in the law) the representatives of every other element in the industry. Government should establish such social organization, industrial councils, modern guilds, organized industries; for the aim of social legislation must * * * be the re-establishment of vocational groups (P. 27), more accurately, the 're-establishment of organized occupations'. To end the conflict between the opposed classes and stimulate and promote the harmonious co-operation of organized occupations—this is the primary duty of the State and of all good citizens. (P. 27.) These organized occupations bind men together not according to the position they occupy in the labor market, but according to the diverse functions which they exercise in society. (P. 27) The industrial control law does not do this."

This, too, goes beyond mass thinking and beyond the New Deal. It calls for industrial democracy, something that Mr. Harriman of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Emery of the Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Swope, of the General Electric, and the bankers who have been traditionally opposed to organized labor, have never been prepared to give. It should be remembered that J. P. Morgan and Company are large investors in steel, electrical manufacturing, electric utilities and telephone interests, and Mr. Morgan has never been comfortable under the New Deal.

The issue is drawn. It is clear. The course of history is moving very fast. You may see, even toward the end of December, a crisis reached in NRA when the automobile magnates may refuse to renew their code or the steel magnates

will precipitate a fight on the labor features of their code. If this crisis is passed successfully by NRA, we may look to see the full force of the struggle reached in January when Congress meets.

Tacoma Council Acts

Resolution No. 10324—by the Council:

Whereas the Pierce County Committee of Unemployed Councils has presented to the City Council of the City of Tacoma a resolution calling attention to the mass unemployment and absolute destitution of millions of our people; and

Whereas by said resolution it appears that there is now pending before the Congress of the United States a certain bill known as the "Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill"; and

Whereas by said resolution the City Council of the City of Tacoma is requested to send a memorial to the Congress of the United States, calling upon it to enact the said Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill; and

Whereas the Council of the City of Tacoma is in sympathy with the bill and believes the same should be passed by the Congress, or at least a bill that will grant to the unemployed the relief provided for in said bill; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Council of the City of Tacoma, That it does hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States of America and request the said Congress to forthwith enact the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill now pending before it, or a bill of like character and substance, granting to the unemployed of our country the full measure of relief sought to be obtained in this pending bill.

Adopted on roll call November 1, 1933.

Yeas, 5; Bergersen, Davison, Dymont, Fawcett, Mr. President. Nays, 0. Absent, 0.

M. G. TENNENT,

Mayor.

Attest: GENEVIEVE MARTIN,
City Clerk.

BULLETIN OF THE I. B. E. W. RADIO DIVISION

(Continued from page 504)

vice president; Claude M. Gray, recording secretary, and Chadwick M. Baker, press secretary. (Note to the press secretary: We shall be glad to reserve a space in the Bulletin every month for news from the Birmingham local.)

International Representative Thomas R. McLean has been very busy for the past month in Chicago breaking down attempts of the chains to organize their employees into company unions, making flying excursions into Cleveland to present agreements to station owners calling on Fort Wayne and Detroit technicians and generally doing an excellent job of creating a strong national organization.

The idea of amateur communication between members is taking hold. Already two different schedules are in operation between New York and Chicago. One between New York and Birmingham and one between Chicago and Birmingham. One between New York and Cleveland

is being worked out and one between Detroit and New York is functioning.

Due to an error in material submitted to the JOURNAL, the call letters of Roger Cheche were given as W2BZW. The correct call is W2BWZ.

In a letter to the Bulletin, Business Manager B. E. Seystre, of Local Union No. 347, Des Moines, Iowa, says that he has contacted every radio technician of all the stations in that city and had held an open meeting at which all the stations were well represented. From the favorable replies it looks like there will be another radio local for the Brotherhood.

Business Manager H. P. Mitchell, of Local Union No. 22, in Omaha, also writes in, saying that the radio technicians in his vicinity are forming an organization and show promise of joining up 100 per cent. On seeing the Bulletin in the JOURNAL they insisted that he write and obtain additional information, which has been sent.

The Birmingham local also communicated and said that they are all very enthusiastic and are hoping to do good things for the radio technicians not only in Birmingham but in many of the larger cities of the south. Inquiries

have come in from Atlanta, New Orleans, Montgomery and other places. Their business manager has made trips to Atlanta and Montgomery and good progress is reported. Local Union No. 253 meets every first and third Friday at 11 p. m.

THE MACHINE VIEWED INTERNATIONALLY

(Continued from page 494)

Controlled Industry

"This 'controlled industry' is different from state industry managed under a system of compulsion. The structure of such a national economic system does not conceal a mechanized people behind the screen of desolate 'objectivity'; it takes form like a Gothic cathedral in aspiring freedom and adaptation to the bonds of necessity."

He stresses too the need for organic planning, in harmony with the organic nature of the people.

LOCAL SECRETARIES



Here's a prize that will add interest and inject enthusiasm into your next organization campaign—every Brother wants one. A handsome finger ring in 14-karat green and white gold, with the I. B. E. W. "Lightning Bolt"—priced **\$10**

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100	.75	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	15.00
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Ledger sheets for above per 100	2.50
Account Book, Treasurer's	1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100	1.75
Ballot Boxes, each	1.50	Labels, Paper, per 100	.30
Buttons, S. G. (medium)	1.75	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.50
Buttons, S. G. (small)	1.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
Buttons, R. G.	.75	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	2.50	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped	2.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750)	2.40
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Day	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	4.80
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	2.40
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	4.80
Charm, vest chain slide	5.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	2.40
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	4.80
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.35
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.35
Single Copies	.10	Receipt Holders, each	.25
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.50
Emblem, Automobile	1.50	Seal, cut of	1.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Seal (pocket)	4.00
Gavels, each	.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index	6.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	3.00		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	4.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages	8.75		
(Extra Heavy Binding)			

FOR E. W. B. A.

Application Blanks, per 100	.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Book, Minute	1.50	Single Copies	.10
Charters, Duplicates	.50	Rituals, each	.25
		Restatement Blanks, per 100	.75

METAL



1225

LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM OCTOBER 11 TO NOVEMBER 10, 1933

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
1. 0	60860 62512	48.	176251 176253	133.	440554 440883	223.	12221 12258	347.	203251 203261
1.	2696	48.	319975 320066	134.	54043 54095	224.	549587 549620	348.	65088 65207
1.	132723 132730	50.	222158 222169	134.	57017 58500	225.	654081 654095	349.	333920 333966
1.	161475 162168	50.	758846 758893	134.	59117 59250	226.	916721 916743	349.	875783 875888
2.	25411 25500	51.	218255 218262	134.	60001 60164	228.	889579 889615	350.	937517 937522
2.	170251 170280	51.	935719 935755	134.	60751 60894	229.	625667 625688	351.	197680 197692
3.	A-2-H, 4	52.	43679 43689	134.	117001 117439	230.	839129 839177	352.	849244 849270
3.	A-3-H, 37-46	52.	96001 96332	134.	730703 730744	231.	224253 224256	353.	98858 98877
3.	A-4-H, 143-200	52.	96860 97500	134.	770871 771000	231.	931898 931912	353.	876725 876953
3.	A-4-H, 438-463	52.	97501 97513	134.	771573 771750	232.	935494 935517	354.	193351 193364
3.	A-4-H, 608-662	52.	349901 350400	134.	855601 855750	233.	646151 646185	354.	656253 656276
3.	A-4-H, 801-802	52.	350401 350900	134.	859782 860126	235.	886516 886520	356.	623434 623435
3.	A-J, 2329-2400	53.	106716 106775	134.	61501 62250	236.	937813 937820	357.	53593 53596
3.	A-J, 2466-2600	54.	207004 207012	134.	62251 62474	237.	886292 886315	363.	712064 712091
3.	A-J, 2609-3165	54.	345631 345664	134.	861169 861501	240.	858167 858182	368.	638904 638930
3.	A-J, 3201-3310	55.	917205 917219	134.	115501 116250	241.	113831 113847	369.	107338 107487
3.	A-J, 3401-3468	56.	453660 453683	134.	116251 116896	243.	139083 139088	369.	203297 203310
3.	B-H, 61-63	57.	173148 173160	134.	114751 115500	245.	209571 209590	370.	939614 939620
3.	B-J, 776-826	58.	14121 14205	134.	59251 60000	245.	826921 826980	371.	624446 624450
3.	C-J, 119-157	58.	148678 149285	135.	658412 658424	246.	650512 650530	371.	897601 897605
3.	D-J, 79-82	58.	614378 614480	136.	178 218	252.	772054 772066	372.	914929 914968
3.	O-A, 3255-3425	59.	128463 128469	136.	212551 212568	253.	213451 213474	373.	655866 655881
3.	X-G, 22601-22800	59.	938301 938385	136.	222741 222778	253.	897001 897006	377.	29473 29483
3.	X-G, 23906-24000	60.	835866 835898	137.	215927 215932	255.	56738 56743	377.	129769 129838
3.	X-G, 24094-25127	64.	6300 6300	138.	701053 701096	256.	627239 627255	379.	51567 51580
3.	X-G, 25201-25550	64.	46501 46523	139.	649469 649500	257.	916883 916894	380.	643586 643603
3.	X-G, 25601-25609	64.	364074 364169	141.	397897 397912	259.	5578 5582	380.	380008 380024
3.	X-G, 25801-25802	64.	887659 887700	143.	6781 6782	259.	881676 881726	384.	28359 28362
4.	39234 39239	65.	126141 126310	143.	655573 655595	260.	651304 651321	389.	888382 888399
5.	84751 85060	66.	173251 173338	145.	154611 154683	263.	916032 916051	390.	50985 50989
6.	141230 141254	66.	800113 800250	145.	291516 291575	265.	263545 263554	394.	649005 649018
6.	100736 100945	67.	937241 937274	146.	58666 58675	267.	61082 61086	395.	613233 613235
8.	19204 19205	68.	72211 72316	150.	918499 918543	268.	417540 417542	397.	650094 650100
8.	82501 82543	68.	162031 162070	151.	108365 108366	269.	87019 87070	397.	891901 891932
8.	540693 540750	69.	532936 532942	152.	779479 779504	270.	86234 86243	400.	874008 874046
9.	102511 102550	75.	647790 647792	153.	31202 31204	271.	592008 592018	401.	911631 911657
9.	201641 201652	76.	48015 48015	153.	147987 147999	275.	912480 912497	405.	917892 917916
10.	627766 627776	76.	936769 936846	154.	842063 842068	276.	571897 571920	406.	680437 680459
11.	46102 46273	77.	175501 175522	155.	299946 299950	278.	410906 410912	407.	618440 618444
11.	259329 259453	77.	862435 862500	156.	22516 22516	280.	639491 639502	408.	126771 126825
12.	183001 183009	79.	205353 205360	156.	907765 907786	281.	402333 402343	408.	149261 149276
14.	37212 37216	79.	879326 879457	159.	156092 156140	284.	896107 896131	409.	773170 773200
15.	864160 864189	80.	891385 891408	161.	85462 85477	285.	642482 642496	411.	648400 648411
16.	28581 28650	81.	885221 885273	164.	267901 268080	286.	634962 634971	413.	145267 145290
16.	44212 44330	82.	48304 48304	164.	813144 813150	288.	790855 790885	413.	833098 833164
16.	58104 58114	82.	52942 53023	169.	631626 631633	290.	5957 5965	416.	91355 91370
17.	50799 50800	83.	20847 20930	173.	651737 651745	291.	335885 335906	416.	194852 194855
17.	153031 154040	83.	151562 151806	174.	628888 628892	293.	72252 72260	417.	279657 279671
18.	24514 24542	84.	880070 880121	176.	335683 335686	295.	918063 918068	418.	31118 31301
18.	133150 133162	86.	8029 8044	177.	86251 86323	296.	653141 653149	418.	159416 159431
18.	164251 164283	86.	14797 14964	177.	333315 333393	298.	27096 27098	421.	7581 7600
18.	843481 843750	86.	343751 343870	177.	534747 534750	298.	870117 870147	425.	262078 262079
20.	67712 67712	87.	885929 885936	178.	19112 19118	300.	625235 625238	428.	938721 938739
20.	301419 301422	88.	475140 475163	180.	48640 48644	301.	274029 274040	429.	191812 191819
20.	725788 725846	90.	83293 83389	180.	916287 916374	302.	24931 24936	429.	886568 886703
21.	253918 253956	93.	935098 935101	181.	692198 692250	302.	60545 60557	430.	942910 942929
22.	67098 67168	94.	940211 940216	183.	76811 76821	305.	915704 915725	431.	193195 193202
22.	361244 361331	95.	640696 640707	183.	635996 636000	306.	650239 650259	433.	214651 214657
25.	88501 88910	96.	155872 155895	183.	895201 895216	307.	628614 628624	434.	56081 56090
25.	556491 556500	96.	682766 682850	184.	150931 150931	308.	379424 379449	435.	399341 399390
26.	6990 7058	99.	95251 95362	184.	444452 444455	309.	3926 3942	440.	913859 913865
26.	75657 75658	99.	203749 203795	185.	197253 197297	309.	73239 73406	443.	893115 893122
26.	33154 33486	99.	884208 884250	185.	867452 867500	309.	383733 383958	444.	285588 285604
26.	206552 206597	100.	36911 36912	186.	34730 34737	311.	9882 9936	446.	634143 634158
27.	869557 869570	100.	108646 108676	190.	637148 637169	311.	25676 25682	449.	910610 910617
28.	5665 5691	100.	26733 26734	191.	935136 935150	312.	653967 654000	453.	54227 54236
28.	48013 48039	101.	284488 284499	193.	152383 152482	312.	894901 894920	458.	936979 937000
28.	364908 365077	103.	16448 16461	193.	382998 383195	313.	202198 202200	460.	615948 615951
30.	645711 645725	103.	36216 36762	194.	161674 161700	313.	205801 205803	466.	62142 62142
31.	218581 218594	103.	126591 126593	194.	170156 170239	313.	449231 449250	466.	888651 888701
31.	939950 939988	103.	340461 340670	194.	784461 784493	313.	899401 899402	468.	666394 666397
32.	627362 627367	104.	42996 43201	195.	147791 147795	316.	705386 705389	470.	84481 84488
33.	63187 63194	105.	700169 700199	195.	837605 837668	317.	17297 17318	471.	647863 647885
34.	60490 60552	106.	919572 919604	197.	584021 584030	318.	81926 81926	474.	5728 5730
34.	125342 125511	107.	912149 912164	200.	209251 209288	318.	921940 921965	474.	716094 716146
35.	7516 7516	108.	890443 890459	200.	800947 801000	319.	114717 114723	475.	247051 247063
35.	87751 87831	109.	892810 892817	203.	630709 630711	321.	933951 934032	477.	641675 641696
35.	310077 310091	110.	78416 78556	204.	237497 237499	323.	721374 721480	479.	616922 616935
35.	724491 724500	110.	138791 138800	205.	174552 174571	324.	633799 633813	480.	7965 7970
36.	21931 21938	111.	915051 915060	205.	246158 246159	325.	9915 9918	481.	124071 124207
36.	44107 44125	113.	27964 27964	209.	600425 600449	325.	675640 675696	482.	615638 615642
36.	657272 657300	113.	655405 655435	210.	9205 9281	328.	130501 130526	483.	832020 832102
36.	947101 947101	114.	48241 48248	211.	261671 261740	328.	648292 648300	488.	30943 30948
37.	458788 458811	116.	37222 37223	211.	883001 883100	329.	910115 910134	488.	94501 94531
38.	136599 136604	116.	866469 866547	212.	29223 29249	332.	28516 28519	488.	623380 623400
38.	367195 368033	117.	917560 917579	212.	49597 50174	332.	48903 48904	492.	11402 11448
38.	802188 802610	122.	28171 28250	212.	51751 51965	332.	168751 168761	494.	17536 17546
39.	6079 6219	122.	44711 44727	212.	91805 91819	332.	836943 837000	494.	109331 109500
41.	13248 13500	124.	3427 3443	212.	301657 301663	332.	5622 5706	494.	154501 154760
41.	72689 72690	124.	160857 160860	212.	809774 810000	335.	87706 87711	494.	157501 158470
41.	123751 123776	124.	163096 163386	213.	46435 46446	338.	908506 908516	494.	227171 227250
41.	205631 205655	125.	29725 29728	213.	131285 131286	339.	47287 47334	497.	204381 204392
42.	629432 629440	125.	70594 71026	213.	581165 581531	340.	99912 99998	500.</	

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
508	429533	429545	644	933078	933097	794	149011	149039	1131	38681	38688
509	669183	669192	646	47560	47565	794	915574	915600	1135	64248	64261
510	35214	35218	648	14410	14413	794	943501	943572	1135	647463	647475
514	762151	762160	648	85501	85546	798	954927	954940	1141	21987	22006
515	631742	631747	648	149911	149937	809	49701	49705	1141	241562	241582
517	642145	642153	648	715411	715500	811	64662	64666	1141	940832	940854
520	196663	196664	649	535264	535303	817	14040	14250	1147	57005	57006
520	911291	911331	652	212251	212296	817	93751	93799	1147	155113	155114
522	655103	655147	652	893701	893711	817	127778	127781	1147	659676	659700
526	47384	47396	653	931303	931320	819	892232	892245	1147	943801	943802
527	636264	636272	656	654391	654413	820	90695	90700	1154	4585	4591
528	111083	111123	658	39521	39529	835	80349	80365	1154	911855	911873
530	616108	616114	660	431101	431125	838	208368		1156	31594	31649
532	761057	761107	661	206160	206172	838	892506	892535	MISSING		
533	963463	963469	664	629344	629377	840	622968	622978	43	820422-423.	
536	77969	77977	665	144096	144098	850	746344	746347	100	108651-660.	
537	169386	169399	665	658985	659001	854	721746	721762	116	37221.	
538	18827	18844	666	16688	16765	855	4384	4392	136	222738-740.	
539	908281	908289	668	74888	74896	857	4789	4800	180	916329-330.	
540	626032	626049	669	241847	241854	857	620401	620404	284	443245-250, 896101-106, 108-130.	
541	216751	216767	670	176043	176052	858	52809		340	200571-572.	
541	893401	893410	673	663231	663244	858	886900	886961	389	888400.	
544	42068	42106	676	63217	63222	862	650854	650885	408	149259.	
544	41418	41425	677	874581	874620	863	907957	907968	443	891120.	
547	85012	85015	679	650261	650269	864	92251	92254	474	5726-5727.	
548	621111	621119	680	706373	706385	864	665952	666000	584	796995-797000, 030-040.	
549	11764	11769	681	641823	641836	865	10228	10240	611	195153.	
549	130453	130483	683	895516	895551	865	684587	684641	622	25509-25510.	
551	66463	66467	684	934237	934257	869	441263	441274	1141	904830-831, 833, 835, 838, 840-842, 844.	
552	95646	95656	685	604143	604163	870	671588	671618	VOID		
555	899451	899463	686	177558	177577	873	909386	909394	1	161494-496, 627, 735, 765.	
556	340075	340087	688	890709	890716	885	909292	909300	3	A-2-H, 4.	
557	942612	942623	690	898501	898529	885	944101	944121	3	A-3-H, 43.	
558	621623	621650	691	908212	908220	892	637440	637450	3	A-4-H, 144.	
559	85901	85905	693	896701	896722	900	888910	888914	3	A-J, 2494, 2574, 2621, 2651, 2844, 2928, 2938, 2963, 2995, 3040, 3153, 3213 8215, 3222, 3238, 3465-3468.	
561	2124	2266	694	133501	133530	902	918767	918801	3	B-J, 780-781.	
564	740925	740934	694	547488	547500	912	1184	1276	3	O-A, 3262, 3375.	
565	903255	903268	695	914238	914255	912	6115		3	X-G, 22611, 22616, 22651, 22694, 22712, 22715, 22719, 23974, 24094, 24109, 24244, 24303, 24406, 24458, 24501, 24504, 24763, 24867, 25041, 25231-25232, 25372.	
566	65592	65595	697	25873	25956	914	170107	170116	9	102742.	
567	89251	89320	697	358528	358629	915	75968	75969	11	46187, 46231, 259357, 368, 373, 438.	
567	710201	710250	701	159076	159108	918	17863	17880	28	361964.	
568	691350	691375	702	114496	114667	918	221558	221559	35	72496.	
569	21680		707	7050	7051	922	21817	21826	36	21937-21938.	
569	23425	23429	707	891053	891073	937	84039	84045	38	367281, 320, 508.	
569	783580	783629	710	652583	652598	937	672202	672215	38	729832-834.	
570	16388	16396	711	5171	5177	940	217978	217979	39	6205, 6208.	
571	32697	32700	711	22812	22862	940	624182	624197	41	13433, 13464, 205634.	
573	658950	658969	713	73911	74250	948	31566	31585	46	293599, 667, 703.	
574	28239		713	123001	123200	948	182251	182280	48	71849, 71863, 319976, 96118, 96151, 96182.	
574	794712	794763	713	230342	230350	948	242194	242208	52	45159.	
580	52704	52710	713	362401	362550	948	751483	751500	52	45159.	
583	161769	161806	714	229654	229656	949	246771	246788	52	45159.	
583	911015	911039	714	657386	657392	949	941111	941138	52	45159.	
584	320763	320849	716	26429	26431	953	912672	912680	52	45159.	
584	796956	797052	716	595171	595300	956	88809	88814	52	45159.	
585	618112	618116	717	4684	4746	958	657452	657455	52	45159.	
586	396606	396643	717	9820	9821	963	38943	38967	52	45159.	
588	686691	686730	719	825207	825238	972	665250		52	45159.	
591	634428	634440	722	549956	549965	978	74588	74593	52	45159.	
594	942001	942012	723	742448	742495	991	914445	914453	52	45159.	
595	110497	110656	728	66283	66293	996	65212	65215	52	45159.	
598	664668	664680	729	622579	622585	1002	932271	932305	52	45159.	
599	932452	932468	731	934850	934867	1021	79882	79891	52	45159.	
601	931584	931600	732	26715	26716	1024	82537	82539	52	45159.	
602	20800	20806	732	889861	889940	1024	682395	682445	52	45159.	
602	934547	934563	734	11090	11163	1025	649552	649554	52	45159.	
603	644744	644746	734	82854		1029	620945	620962	52	45159.	
611	195154		735	663361	663364	1032	932733	932735	52	45159.	
611	27084	27105	743	690326	690353	1036	127221		52	45159.	
613	43733	43738	757	615877	615890	1036	659873	659884	52	45159.	
613	49094	49180	760	72582	72600	1037	23561	23670	52	45159.	
614	732146	732151	760	145501	145506	1037	129852	129853	52	45159.	
617	795228	795240	762	647253	647270	1047	697749	697780	52	45159.	
619	630511	630518	770	81615	81618	1054	37453	37459	52	45159.	
623	25511	25513	770	889324	889429	1057	482620	482630	52	45159.	
623	868728	868751	772	702429	702433	1072	585908	585926	52	45159.	
630	334870	334901	773	654753	654785	1086	21080	21107	52	45159.	
631	559363	559401	774	891654	891698	1087	19664	19665	52	45159.	
632	648770	648792	784	223656	223663	1091	941704	941722	52	45159.	
636	554019	554087	784	936063	936085	1095	531884	531907	52	45159.	
640	33354	33371	787	626854	626883	1099	645391	645397	52	45159.	
640	168020	168052	792	220055	220063	1101	940507	940514	52	45159.	
642	142436	142450	792	919254	919270	1108	81777	81788	52	45159.	
644	227251	227253	794	39624		1118	887157	887174	52	45159.	

MISSING

43	820422-423.	
100	108651-660.	
110	37221.	
130	222738-740.	
180	916329-330.	
284	443245-250, 896101-106, 108-130.	
340	200371-572.	
389	888400.	
408	149259.	
443	891120.	
474	5726-5727.	
584	796995-797000, 030-040.	
611	195153.	
622	25509-25510.	
1141	904830-831, 833, 835, 838, 840-842, 844.	

VOID

1	161494-496, 627, 735, 765.	
3	A-2-H, 4.	
3	A-3-H, 43.	
3	A-4-H, 144.	
3	A-J, 2494, 2574, 2621, 2651, 2844, 2928, 2938, 2963, 2995, 3040, 3153, 3213, 3215, 3222, 3238, 3465-3468.	
3	B-J, 780-781.	
3	O-A, 3262, 3375.	
3	X-G, 22611, 22616, 22651, 22694, 22712, 22715, 22719, 23974, 24094, 24109, 24244, 24303, 24406, 24458, 24501, 24504, 24763, 24867, 25041, 25231-25232, 25372.	
9	102742.	
11	46187, 46231, 2593557, 368, 373, 438.	
22	361284.	
25	88697, 88771, 88799.	
28	264964.	
35	724496.	
36	21937-21938.	
38	367281, 320, 508.	
38	729832-834.	
39	6205, 6208.	
41	13433, 13464, 205634.	
46	293599, 667, 703.	
48	71849, 71863, 319976.	
52	45159, 96118, 96151, 96182.	
52	97507.	

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-RECEIVED

25	203403-404.	
83	20845.	
167	628081-982.	
184	150926-928.	
275	912472.	
321	28238, 28310, 28496.	
321	706739, 933903, 906, 416-91348.	
569	783577-578.	
584	796659, 876-879, 928, 936-937.	
594	619796-799.	
838	208358, 360-361, 363.	
940	217978-979.	
1101	940502-505.	

BLANK

9	102691-700.	
48	176252-253.	
211	883992-100.	
321	706739, 933960.	

SILVER CATERPILLAR OF
MAGNIFICENT SPEED

(Continued from page 499)

similar oil-burning locomotives are operated by one man. A recent survey made at the world power conference in Stockholm last July shows that some of the savings possible with Diesel locomotives in comparison with steam, are due to reduced personnel necessary to operate the latter engines. Quoting from a report made by the International Transport Federation:

"Certain operations necessary under steam operation are dispensed with by the Diesel system. Less stationary staff is needed. The Diesel locomotives and

rail-cars are manned by one man. The fueling operations are greatly simplified and the maintenance costs substantially reduced. On the other hand, the purchasing price of a Diesel unit is much higher than steam, while its duration of life is much shorter.

"Depreciation is the heaviest item in the case of the Diesel locomotives, in consequence of the high initial cost and the short duration. The costs of fuel (coal or oil) are roughly proportional to the volume of traffic."

The report shows that in the case of both Diesel and electric locomotives, that increased traffic does not increase the ratio of cost so greatly as with steam.

"A comparison between steam and Die-

sel unit operation shows, as to total costs, that as traffic becomes denser the increase is slower under the latter system, due to the employment of one man on the locomotive. In the case of electric traction the total costs are comparatively high

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two

Wish we could get a Christmas present from the JOURNAL—a couple of extra pages for this column. But extra pages cost money—and so-o-o-o—We've picked out some of the choicest, snappiest verse and cracks—and hope it will give you pleasure. And to those whose contributions had to be left out we'll say we're sorry and we'll try to get you in next time.

But we felt that this important news item had to be included.

Seeks Code for Poets

There appeared at the NRA yesterday one Earl A. Cuevas, who said he was president of the Poet Laureate League of America. He said he wanted a code for poets with a maximum work week of 35 hours and a minimum wage of \$100 a week.

Whereupon, the NRA press department decided to announce the fact in rhyme if not in meter, and did so after thoroughly confusing Omar the Tentmaker and Homer. The result:

"Since Omar smote his bloomin' lyre,
The plight of poets has been plenty dire,
Gloomy garrets and troublous times
Are the only reward for jeweled rhymes.
'Man can not live by bread alone,' the song-
sters say,
But add 'We'll move Parnassus to the NRA.'
So now the muse's sweetest rhyme
Will be 'Time and a half for overtime.'"
—Washington Post, November 16, 1933.

* * *

Heard at the Yards

"Mose, what are you tapping those wheels with that hammer for?" inquired the road superintendent of an old negro freight car inspector.

"Well, sah, to tell you all de truff 'bout it, I dunno."

"Well, if you don't know that, maybe you can tell me how long you have been employed as an inspector?"

"No sah, I jest caint recollect dat, but I got dis heah job as spectah long befor de Worl's Wah."

G. L. MONSIVE,
L. U. No. 595.

* * *

Forced Hospitality

I remember a good Scotchman's trick played on my dad in 1889, at our home, then on the Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, London. It was after the Egyptian War. A veteran friend from Glasgow paid us a visit and he had not seen much of London up to that date. He stayed far longer than Dad expected.

Time dragged on, and still the visitor from Glasgow made no attempt to leave. At last my Dad dropped a gentle hint and said, "Don't you think your wife and children would like to see you again?"

He was very grateful and said, "Thanks verra much. It is awful kind of you, old comrade. I'll send for them right away." And he did.

M. J. BUTLER,
L. U. No. 3, New York City.

The Verse-Weavers' Squad

(A few lines of tribute to my fellow rhymsters.)

Cheerio to our songsters, gifted with art,
Who chant joyous tidings, proclaimin' cheers;
The songs that gladden many a sad heart,
And bring smiles on faces moistened with tears.

His Grace, the Duke, whose splendid lines
o' wit
Are adornin' the columns of this page;
And Masterson, whose skilled pen does its bit
A-winnin' skirmish against gloom to wage;

Hendrick, Monsive, with smooth-flowin' rhymes,
And many another talented lad;
To all our pals who keep abreast of times,
Within the ranks of our verse-weavin' squad.

Let's resolve to keep our spirits a-glow,
And lead the New Year with inspirin' mirth;
May we relate no more sad tales of woe,
For poverty shall've perished off the earth!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3, New York City.

* * *

A Fool We Was

Once there was a share of stock,
Made up of finest gilt,
And like one brick upon another
The largest fortunes built.

Its value was a dollar par,
But went to sixty-eight;
Dividends were distributed
Which acted as a bait.

Utility employees sold them,
To family, friend or foe,
And themselves invested heavily,
As deductions now will show.

At ninety-five preferred was sold,
And common went at twenty;
But now it's only two and twelve.
And dividends? Not any.

A five-year plan was introduced,
Where employees could invest
What little money they could earn,
And leave them in distress.

The public, if they cared to,
Could buy preferred at ten and two;
The employees still pay ninety-five—
And are forced to pay when due.

Two dollars now for common,
Which is still a dollar high;
But we are paying twenty.
And still they wonder why

The men are joining unions,
Collective bargaining as their goal,
Dividends on their pay checks,
Not simply a worker's dole.

THE DUKE OF TOLEDO.

Here's a fellow who really reads our JOURNAL, as is shown by this rhymed digest of our headlines:

Read Your Journal!

Frontispiece—Daniel W. Tracy, President, I. B. E. W.

A Labor Secretary Who Goes Through.
Let Sales Tax Advocates Answer These Authorities, If They Can.

Union Outlines Service to National Plan.
Now a Radicalism Which Fits America.
Union Protests Administration of NIRA.

What Is Coercion?
Depression Stimulates Worker's Education.
"Slowly Starving Nearly Half of Population."

Lo, the New Hobo; He May Be Your Son.
Unions Locked Into P. W. Organization.
Cuba's Warning to Tyrants Everywhere.
Trailing the Kings of Finance to Their Lair.
Company Union Hoax Laid Bare.
President Broach Resigns.

Story of Three Buns; Fable for the Times.
Bad Housing as the Source of Crime.
Correspondence.

Government Should Bring Job Insurance.
Tennessee—Fragment of Vast National Plan.

Frontispiece—The Forgotten Man.
Documents Reveal Nationwide Spy Attacks.
Public Works, War, or Real Collapse.
Wagner Committee Reports on Job Insurance.

Cleveland Takes Lead in Slum Clearance.
Married Women Organize For Defense.
Houses, Like Cars, Show Substantial Trend.
Worker Describes Ravages of Unemployment.

Construction Is Main Road to Recovery.
May Housing Be Considered a Public Utility?

Gets 7,500 Letters in Response to Speech.
Local Union Official Receipts.
Economic Planning Key to Roosevelt's Plan.
Behind the Dauntless Pilot—the Electrician.
Modernization Grows in Force as Job Cure.
Muscle Shoals—A Vast Consumer Venture.
Why the General Attack on the I. B. E. W.?
On Every Job There's a Laugh or Two!

WILLIAM E. HANSON,
Boston, Mass. Local Union No. 103.

* * *

No Joke

Two Jews were discussing business close to a pole on a busy street.

Ikey: "How's business, Izzy?"

Izzy: "Well, Ikey, it's so rotten I wish God would drop a bomb from Heaven and kill me."

At this moment a lineman dropped a monkey wrench from the top of the pole and hit Izzy right on top of the head and knocked him cold. When Izzy came to, he gazed up to the heavens and said aloud:

"Good God, just for vonce, couldn't you take a joke?"

F. KELLY,
L. U. No. 339.

* * *

The cheeriest of New Year greetings from ye col. Ed. to ye excellent contributors!



"Thanks for Health"

EXUBERANT youth scorns caution in the joy of living. Health frequently is the price of that gesture. The chief foe of youth is tuberculosis. It can be prevented and cured, yet it still is the greatest cause of death among children between 5 and 20. Thousands of adults, remembering timely aid from their local tuberculosis association, can look with gratitude at Christmas Seals and say, "Thanks for Health."



The National, State and Local Tuberculosis Associations of the United States

Buy CHRISTMAS SEALS